

1990

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Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
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**William P. Butz**, Associate Director for  
Demographic Programs  
**Bryant Benton**, Associate Director for  
Field Operations  
**Clifford J. Parker**, Acting Associate Director  
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**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census



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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



## Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

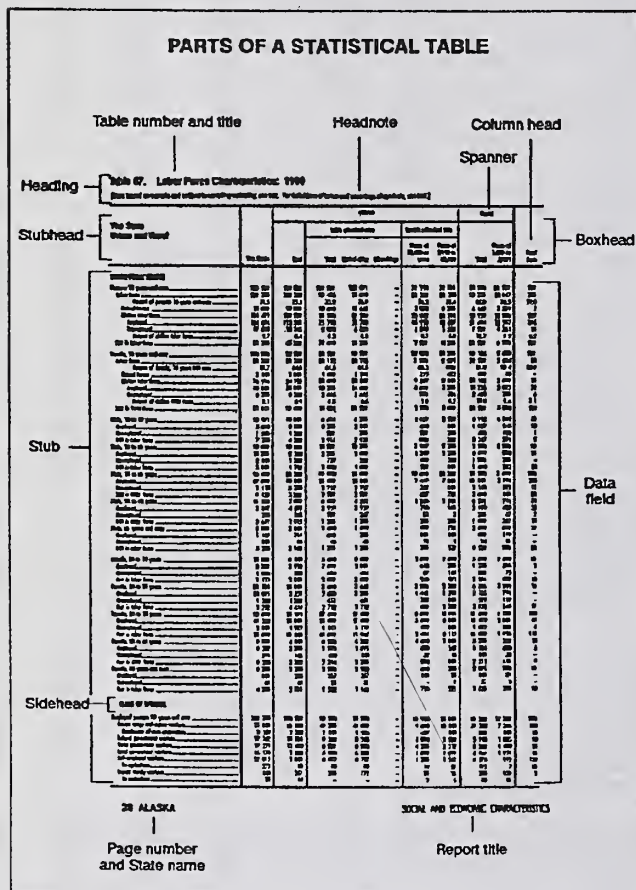
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in the tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “Useful Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*





*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)

A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

BG is block group.

BNA is block numbering area.

CDP is census designated place.

CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

MA is metropolitan area.

MSA is metropolitan statistical area.

PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.

TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.

TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.

unorg. is unorganized territory.

VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.





# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

## User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	122	Columbus, OH MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming			126	Danville, VA MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
				334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

# Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>GRAND FORKS COUNTY, ND</b>	
108.01 -----	108 (pt.)
108.02 -----	108 (pt.)
113 -----	113
	116 (pt.)
115.98 -----	115
116.97 -----	116 (pt.)



Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
GRAND FORKS COUNTY, ND	
108 -----	108.01
	108.02
113 -----	113 (pt.)
115 -----	115.98
116 -----	113 (pt.)
	116.97



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County					
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112	
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	3 724.1	3 724.1	37.4	6.0	6.6	7.8	7.3	7.6	
Square miles .....	1 437.9	1 437.9	14.4	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	
<b>AGE</b>									
All persons .....	70 683	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 755	7 222	4 357	4 976	
Under 5 years .....	5 905	5 905	3 625	405	338	536	292	412	
5 to 9 years .....	5 485	5 485	3 411	358	328	403	381	361	
10 to 14 years .....	4 648	4 648	2 950	259	303	337	436	285	
15 to 19 years .....	5 869	5 869	4 558	243	247	429	358	280	
20 to 24 years .....	9 977	9 977	7 877	717	397	1 479	201	604	
25 to 34 years .....	14 156	14 156	9 310	934	605	1 752	479	1 062	
35 to 44 years .....	9 426	9 426	6 430	517	622	844	833	632	
45 to 54 years .....	5 038	5 038	3 743	225	315	508	591	396	
55 to 64 years .....	3 994	3 994	2 996	142	175	373	432	414	
65 to 74 years .....	3 306	3 306	2 404	84	124	297	247	303	
75 to 84 years .....	2 042	2 042	1 488	20	161	205	92	154	
85 years and over .....	837	837	633	5	140	59	15	73	
3 and 4 years .....	2 294	2 294	1 410	152	124	192	128	159	
16 years and over .....	53 858	53 858	38 917	2 849	2 739	5 887	3 171	3 864	
18 years and over .....	52 306	52 306	37 899	2 768	2 638	5 764	3 019	3 778	
21 years and over .....	46 344	46 344	32 790	2 482	2 446	5 270	2 840	3 533	
60 years and over .....	8 135	8 135	5 990	174	486	744	557	735	
62 years and over .....	7 322	7 322	5 382	145	459	668	473	640	
Median .....	27.2	27.2	27.2	24.8	30.1	26.7	35.4	29.8	
Female .....	34 541	34 541	24 690	1 931	1 994	3 672	2 181	2 585	
Under 5 years .....	2 847	2 847	1 746	189	158	269	133	199	
5 to 9 years .....	2 663	2 663	1 688	168	170	203	161	184	
10 to 14 years .....	2 261	2 261	1 447	133	150	177	222	144	
15 to 19 years .....	2 860	2 860	2 236	131	122	219	166	153	
20 to 24 years .....	4 546	4 546	3 660	364	198	673	88	313	
25 to 34 years .....	6 632	6 632	4 472	443	322	830	262	550	
35 to 44 years .....	4 464	4 464	3 162	261	316	425	433	318	
45 to 54 years .....	2 507	2 507	1 894	118	151	273	292	208	
55 to 64 years .....	2 061	2 061	1 586	69	93	217	219	221	
65 to 74 years .....	1 790	1 790	1 314	37	77	193	118	166	
75 to 84 years .....	1 299	1 299	1 004	15	125	144	54	99	
85 years and over .....	611	611	481	3	112	49	10	53	
3 and 4 years .....	1 128	1 128	691	65	52	98	62	76	
16 years and over .....	26 405	26 405	19 565	1 421	1 501	2 995	1 599	2 053	
18 years and over .....	25 650	25 650	19 078	1 377	1 445	2 936	1 537	2 005	
21 years and over .....	22 767	22 767	16 571	1 228	1 342	2 674	1 451	1 866	
60 years and over .....	4 714	4 714	3 588	87	350	495	286	417	
62 years and over .....	4 295	4 295	3 265	71	333	452	245	366	
Median .....	27.9	27.9	28.3	24.6	31.7	27.7	35.8	30.4	
Male .....	36 142	36 142	24 735	1 978	1 761	3 550	2 176	2 391	
Median age .....	26.5	26.5	26.2	24.9	28.2	25.9	34.9	29.2	
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
All persons .....	70 683	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 755	7 222	4 357	4 976	
In households .....	64 980	64 980	45 092	3 909	3 564	7 212	4 357	4 901	
Householder .....	25 340	25 340	18 531	1 568	1 373	3 226	1 412	2 131	
Family householder .....	16 858	16 858	11 312	924	875	1 685	1 264	1 268	
Nonfamily householder .....	8 482	8 482	7 219	644	498	1 541	148	863	
Living alone .....	6 492	6 492	5 386	394	381	1 029	137	688	
Spouse .....	14 179	14 179	9 086	619	721	1 312	1 184	990	
Child .....	21 027	21 027	13 568	1 237	1 239	1 712	1 673	1 426	
Other relatives .....	1 026	1 026	793	76	32	144	54	77	
Nonrelatives .....	3 408	3 408	3 114	409	199	818	34	277	
Institutionalized persons .....	730	730	569	-	187	-	-	75	
Other persons in group quarters .....	4 973	4 973	3 764	-	4	10	-	-	
Persons per household .....	2.56	2.56	2.43	2.49	2.60	2.24	3.09	2.30	
Persons per family .....	3.15	3.15	3.07	3.09	3.28	2.88	3.30	2.97	
Persons 65 years and over .....	6 185	6 185	4 525	109	425	561	354	530	
In households .....	5 625	5 625	4 117	109	287	561	354	456	
Householder .....	4 062	4 062	3 027	78	229	434	227	323	
Nonfamily householder .....	2 074	2 074	1 614	34	170	274	65	156	
Living alone .....	2 017	2 017	1 562	34	169	270	64	151	
Spouse .....	1 300	1 300	905	28	49	103	106	112	
Other relatives .....	205	205	133	1	7	20	20	14	
Nonrelatives .....	58	58	52	2	2	4	1	7	
Institutionalized persons .....	559	559	407	-	138	-	-	74	
Other persons in group quarters .....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
Families .....	16 858	16 858	11 312	924	875	1 685	1 264	1 268	
With own children under 18 years .....	9 437	9 437	6 003	613	559	833	676	642	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	17 853	17 853	11 144	1 112	1 077	1 410	1 314	1 162	
Married-couple families .....	14 179	14 179	9 086	619	721	1 312	1 184	990	
With own children under 18 years .....	7 701	7 701	4 553	368	447	609	628	454	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	15 021	15 021	8 798	735	912	1 091	1 230	863	
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 037	2 037	1 757	259	129	295	57	229	
With own children under 18 years .....	1 428	1 428	1 239	219	102	193	35	163	
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 355	2 355	2 031	345	152	282	64	256	
<b>MARRITAL STATUS</b>									
Males 15 years and over .....	27 875	27 875	19 630	1 446	1 270	2 923	1 606	1 837	
Never married .....	10 379	10 379	8 611	674	432	1 322	361	626	
Now married, except separated .....	15 297	15 297	9 371	647	748	1 344	1 198	1 013	
Separated .....	207	207	142	7	5	22	4	22	
Widowed .....	441	441	320	8	26	34	16	36	
Divorced .....	1 551	1 551	1 186	110	59	201	27	140	
Females 15 years and over .....	26 770	26 770	19 809	1 441	1 516	3 023	1 642	2 081	
Never married .....	7 519	7 519	6 643	543	396	999	282	593	
Now married, except separated .....	14 608	14 608	9 335	640	739	1 338	1 205	1 015	
Separated .....	288	288	239	22	10	46	10	27	
Widowed .....	2 409	2 409	1 893	43	250	316	92	209	
Divorced .....	1 946	1 946	1 699	193	121	324	53	237	



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County—Con.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	791.4	637.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	3.4	.7	.9	1.3	3.9
Square miles .....	305.6	246.2	.7	.9	.8	1.3	.3	.4	.5	1.5
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 226</b>	<b>2 677</b>	<b>3 186</b>	<b>4 787</b>	<b>6 019</b>	<b>3 909</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>3 748</b>
Under 5 years .....	236	208	236	304	292	405	22	195	164	337
5 to 9 years .....	293	284	241	321	211	358	15	221	165	327
10 to 14 years .....	294	253	237	323	101	259	8	141	140	303
15 to 19 years .....	237	198	213	305	1 784	243	36	145	136	247
20 to 24 years .....	180	109	337	577	2 502	717	232	239	204	397
25 to 34 years .....	525	414	651	856	797	934	246	481	472	605
35 to 44 years .....	560	450	458	681	194	517	106	316	324	619
45 to 54 years .....	326	318	235	429	59	225	63	144	175	314
55 to 64 years .....	255	189	187	383	27	142	60	166	154	174
65 to 74 years .....	200	155	212	357	29	84	51	165	108	124
75 to 84 years .....	99	79	137	195	19	20	69	119	74	161
85 years and over .....	21	20	42	56	4	5	29	62	17	140
3 and 4 years .....	108	90	88	138	120	152	5	82	56	123
16 years and over .....	2 351	1 892	2 434	3 783	5 392	2 849	891	1 803	1 632	2 734
18 years and over .....	2 257	1 795	2 355	3 659	5 380	2 768	885	1 754	1 578	2 633
21 years and over .....	2 126	1 711	2 193	3 414	2 582	2 482	816	1 651	1 495	2 441
60 years and over .....	422	354	487	814	66	174	180	434	275	486
62 years and over .....	379	306	441	738	64	145	165	390	247	459
Median .....	32.6	32.8	29.7	31.3	20.6	24.8	29.5	30.3	30.3	30.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 533</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>2 812</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>1 992</b>
Under 5 years .....	107	99	123	153	149	189	7	88	78	158
5 to 9 years .....	148	129	112	168	111	168	8	113	83	176
10 to 14 years .....	132	120	106	167	41	133	6	65	64	150
15 to 19 years .....	115	90	108	131	866	131	18	77	61	122
20 to 24 years .....	85	43	145	252	1 109	364	103	117	104	198
25 to 34 years .....	265	215	310	389	357	443	76	235	222	322
35 to 44 years .....	253	217	204	327	101	261	32	159	157	314
45 to 54 years .....	148	154	115	206	31	118	22	79	90	151
55 to 64 years .....	124	82	95	207	16	69	30	91	72	93
65 to 74 years .....	96	83	110	188	17	37	26	101	55	77
75 to 84 years .....	48	41	91	121	11	15	45	96	48	125
85 years and over .....	12	10	29	37	3	3	21	48	15	112
3 and 4 years .....	55	51	46	70	66	65	3	44	27	52
16 years and over .....	1 121	919	1 191	1 839	2 497	1 421	373	989	811	1 498
18 years and over .....	1 070	873	1 152	1 786	2 493	1 377	371	963	789	1 443
21 years and over .....	1 010	832	1 067	1 672	1 173	1 228	340	903	745	1 340
60 years and over .....	210	174	275	460	38	87	112	297	154	350
62 years and over .....	188	156	254	418	37	71	104	274	140	333
Median .....	32.2	33.2	30.6	32.8	20.5	24.6	29.7	31.9	30.9	31.7
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 693</b>	<b>1 394</b>	<b>1 638</b>	<b>2 441</b>	<b>3 207</b>	<b>1 978</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>1 756</b>
Median age .....	32.9	32.2	28.9	30.0	20.7	24.9	29.3	28.3	29.8	28.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 226</b>	<b>2 677</b>	<b>3 186</b>	<b>4 787</b>	<b>6 019</b>	<b>3 909</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>3 748</b>
In households .....	3 226	2 677	3 184	4 702	2 344	3 909	800	2 382	2 126	3 557
Householder .....	1 147	879	1 325	1 857	989	1 568	551	1 104	856	1 378
Family householder .....	881	749	768	1 156	636	924	96	512	556	877
Nonfamily householder .....	266	130	557	701	353	644	455	592	300	497
Living alone .....	218	114	442	485	259	394	384	501	233	388
Spouse .....	778	706	584	940	501	619	65	361	442	717
Child .....	1 153	1 027	972	1 414	644	1 237	63	714	667	1 233
Other relatives .....	56	34	84	100	23	76	21	49	39	31
Nonrelatives .....	92	31	219	391	187	409	100	154	122	199
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	85	8	—	68	—	7	187
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	2	—	3 667	—	69	12	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.81	3.05	2.40	2.53	2.37	2.49	1.45	2.16	2.48	2.61
Persons per family .....	3.26	3.36	3.14	3.12	2.84	3.09	2.55	3.20	3.06	3.21
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>320</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>42</b>
In households .....	320	254	391	544	51	109	149	346	199	28
Householder .....	214	164	282	388	39	78	131	290	150	22
Nonfamily householder .....	88	58	143	152	22	34	108	212	79	17
Living alone .....	83	58	132	144	21	34	108	207	74	16
Spouse .....	83	79	87	131	10	28	12	50	39	4
Other relatives .....	18	11	14	13	1	1	6	5	6	—
Nonrelatives .....	5	—	8	12	1	2	—	1	4	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	13
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>881</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>877</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	463	418	399	571	357	613	21	290	288	55
Number of own children under 18 years .....	928	868	790	1 075	617	1 112	46	616	530	1 077
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>778</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>717</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	405	396	295	453	240	368	14	189	217	44
Number of own children under 18 years .....	823	828	591	874	426	735	33	423	417	91
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>63</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>12</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	35	17	81	99	108	219	5	89	56	10
Number of own children under 18 years .....	64	31	166	166	175	345	11	173	91	13
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 257</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>2 904</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1 261</b>
Never married .....	340	231	489	811	2 325	674	307	346	284	43
Now married, except separated .....	795	713	596	974	531	647	97	375	451	74
Separated .....	12	3	11	14	9	7	13	12	12	2
Widowed .....	24	13	40	44	5	8	14	23	17	5
Divorced .....	86	37	129	138	34	110	88	78	76	12
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 146</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1 207</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1 511</b>
Never married .....	192	130	336	486	1 861	543	179	300	199	39
Now married, except separated .....	797	713	599	977	527	640	69	374	451	73
Separated .....	13	5	16	23	16	22	6	33	14	1
Widowed .....	80	62	139	225	20	43	62	174	75	25
Divorced .....	64	25	117	147	87	193	57	122	85	12

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	4.4	1.9	1.2	3.1	2.7	7.7	.2	2.6	2.7
Square miles .....	1.7	.7	.5	1.2	1.0	3.0	.1	1.0	1.1
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>7 190</b>	<b>2 773</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>37</b>	—	<b>7</b>
Under 5 years .....	534	217	193	290	409	27	—	—	1
5 to 9 years .....	401	199	197	379	355	17	4	—	1
10 to 14 years .....	334	188	182	432	283	12	7	—	—
15 to 19 years .....	427	163	201	354	277	24	3	—	—
20 to 24 years .....	1 479	147	206	197	603	40	—	—	—
25 to 34 years .....	1 749	443	463	476	1 057	75	5	—	—
35 to 44 years .....	837	434	433	827	630	45	9	—	3
45 to 54 years .....	503	266	302	580	394	48	6	—	1
55 to 64 years .....	369	234	226	430	413	30	1	—	1
65 to 74 years .....	295	225	172	246	302	33	1	—	—
75 to 84 years .....	203	151	75	90	154	20	1	—	—
85 years and over .....	59	106	22	15	73	3	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	192	85	73	126	158	12	—	—	1
16 years and over .....	5 863	2 141	2 064	3 140	3 850	315	26	—	5
18 years and over .....	5 741	2 074	1 986	2 989	3 764	308	25	—	5
21 years and over .....	5 247	1 975	1 853	2 812	3 521	285	23	—	5
60 years and over .....	739	603	370	553	734	72	3	—	—
62 years and over .....	664	560	332	470	639	66	2	—	—
Median .....	26.7	35.5	32.5	35.4	29.8	33.4	32.8	—	35.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>3 658</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>2 159</b>	<b>2 571</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>18</b>	—	<b>2</b>
Under 5 years .....	269	96	93	132	198	13	—	—	—
5 to 9 years .....	202	99	101	184	157	10	2	—	—
10 to 14 years .....	177	87	84	219	142	3	3	—	—
15 to 19 years .....	217	79	95	164	153	13	1	—	—
20 to 24 years .....	673	77	101	85	312	20	—	—	—
25 to 34 years .....	829	231	215	261	547	32	3	—	—
35 to 44 years .....	421	210	205	429	316	21	5	—	2
45 to 54 years .....	270	133	159	287	207	23	3	—	—
55 to 64 years .....	216	122	120	218	221	16	—	—	—
65 to 74 years .....	191	117	93	117	166	18	1	—	—
75 to 84 years .....	144	98	47	53	99	11	—	—	—
85 years and over .....	49	83	16	10	53	2	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	98	39	38	61	75	7	—	—	—
16 years and over .....	2 983	1 135	1 031	1 582	2 046	155	13	—	2
18 years and over .....	2 925	1 105	994	1 520	1 998	150	12	—	2
21 years and over .....	2 663	1 058	938	1 436	1 859	137	12	—	2
60 years and over .....	493	368	212	284	417	40	1	—	—
62 years and over .....	450	343	194	243	366	37	1	—	—
Median .....	27.6	36.8	33.5	35.8	30.4	35.0	35.0	—	38.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>3 532</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>19</b>	—	<b>5</b>
Median age .....	25.9	34.2	31.5	34.9	29.2	32.4	32.5	—	35.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>7 190</b>	<b>2 773</b>	<b>2 672</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>37</b>	—	<b>7</b>
In households .....	7 180	2 634	2 672	4 316	4 875	374	37	—	7
Householder .....	3 214	983	1 009	1 397	2 124	172	12	—	3
Family householder .....	1 674	761	731	1 251	1 262	101	11	—	2
Nonfamily householder .....	1 540	222	278	146	862	71	1	—	1
Living alone .....	1 028	180	226	135	687	51	1	—	1
Spouse .....	1 302	659	644	1 172	986	81	11	—	2
Child .....	1 704	865	882	1 411	85	85	14	—	2
Other relatives .....	142	50	40	54	77	6	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	818	77	97	34	277	30	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	139	—	—	75	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.23	2.68	2.65	3.09	2.30	2.17	3.08	—	2.33
Persons per family .....	2.88	3.07	3.14	2.96	2.70	3.27	—	—	3.00
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>557</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	—	—
In households .....	557	351	269	351	455	56	2	—	—
Householder .....	432	231	190	225	322	39	1	—	—
Nonfamily householder .....	274	92	86	64	155	23	—	—	—
Living alone .....	270	87	83	63	150	20	—	—	—
Spouse .....	101	103	64	105	112	13	1	—	—
Other relatives .....	20	14	11	20	14	1	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	4	3	4	1	7	3	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	131	—	—	74	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 674</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>11</b>	—	<b>2</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	829	362	365	670	638	36	6	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 403	685	670	1 303	1 150	60	12	—	2
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 302</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>11</b>	—	<b>2</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	606	303	316	623	452	25	6	—	1
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 086	583	587	1 220	857	44	12	—	2
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>294</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>	—	—
With own children under 18 years .....	192	77	38	34	161	8	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years .....	280	83	65	63	250	11	—	—	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 911</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>13</b>	—	<b>3</b>
Never married .....	1 321	249	332	359	622	59	2	—	1
Now married, except separated .....	1 334	681	649	1 186	1 009	84	11	—	2
Separated .....	21	6	4	4	22	2	—	—	—
Widowed .....	34	36	15	16	36	6	—	—	—
Divorced .....	201	47	49	26	140	11	—	—	—
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 010</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 051</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>2 074</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>13</b>	—	<b>2</b>
Never married .....	997	221	220	278	592	34	1	—	—
Now married, except separated .....	1 328	684	650	1 193	1 011	84	11	—	2
Separated .....	46	5	10	26	1	1	—	—	—
Widowed .....	315	171	97	92	209	21	—	—	—
Divorced .....	324	69	74	51	236	16	—	—	—



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Con.								
	Troct 108.02 (pt.)	Troct 111 (pt.)	Troct 112 (pt.)	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114	Troct 115.98	Troct 116.97	Troct 117 (pt.)	Troct 118
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers	3.4	4.2	4.9	783.7	669.7	21.0	809.4	637.5	747.5
Square miles	1.3	1.6	1.9	302.6	258.6	8.1	312.5	246.2	288.6
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2 852</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>9 333</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 063</b>
Under 5 years	2	2	3	209	91	1 424	222	208	118
5 to 9 years	2	2	6	276	100	991	244	280	172
10 to 14 years	3	4	2	282	92	597	285	246	187
15 to 19 years	2	4	3	213	80	441	227	195	146
20 to 24 years	—	4	1	140	39	1 611	143	109	53
25 to 34 years	3	3	5	450	197	3 061	489	409	229
35 to 44 years	7	6	2	515	162	1 092	466	441	302
45 to 54 years	5	11	2	278	97	90	287	312	212
55 to 64 years	4	2	1	225	116	16	265	188	180
65 to 74 years	2	1	1	167	103	9	255	154	210
75 to 84 years	2	2	—	79	46	—	185	78	162
85 years and over	—	—	—	18	12	1	61	20	92
3 and 4 years	—	2	1	96	44	510	96	90	44
16 years and over	24	31	14	2 036	830	6 247	2 336	1 866	1 552
18 years and over	23	30	14	1 949	797	6 114	2 220	1 770	1 485
21 years and over	23	28	12	1 841	759	5 642	2 126	1 688	1 430
60 years and over	5	4	1	350	215	19	645	351	555
62 years and over	4	3	1	313	194	16	595	304	510
Median	38.0	39.5	18.5	32.5	34.0	23.9	34.1	32.7	39.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>4 046</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 265</b>	<b>1 077</b>
Under 5 years	—	1	1	94	44	705	97	99	60
5 to 9 years	—	—	4	138	51	442	116	127	96
10 to 14 years	1	—	2	129	41	290	126	117	106
15 to 19 years	—	3	—	102	41	205	114	89	69
20 to 24 years	2	3	1	65	17	675	61	43	21
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	1	1	3	233	90	1 269	233	212	118
45 to 54 years	4	4	2	232	71	405	221	212	149
55 to 64 years	3	5	1	125	51	35	151	151	100
65 to 74 years	1	1	—	108	59	11	125	82	88
75 to 84 years	2	1	—	78	48	8	139	82	118
85 years and over	—	1	—	37	26	—	103	41	87
3 and 4 years	—	1	1	10	6	1	38	10	65
16 years and over	12	17	7	966	398	2 577	1 155	906	800
18 years and over	11	17	7	920	380	2 518	1 092	861	764
21 years and over	11	15	7	873	362	2 312	1 053	820	741
60 years and over	2	2	—	170	105	14	348	173	312
62 years and over	2	2	—	151	97	12	320	155	291
Median	40.0	38.5	16.0	32.0	34.2	23.2	35.5	33.2	39.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>5 287</b>	<b>1 614</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>986</b>
Median age	38.0	41.5	18.5	33.0	33.8	24.5	32.8	32.2	38.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2 852</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>9 333</b>	<b>3 129</b>	<b>2 640</b>	<b>2 063</b>
In households	32	41	26	2 852	1 135	8 124	3 072	2 640	1 959
Householder	12	15	7	975	414	2 589	1 177	867	750
Family householder	11	13	6	780	314	2 295	840	738	547
Nonfamily householder	1	2	1	195	100	294	337	129	203
Living alone	1	2	1	167	91	242	298	113	190
Spouse	10	12	4	697	275	2 175	737	695	486
Child	8	14	15	1 068	408	3 239	1 039	1 013	653
Other relatives	2	—	—	50	17	53	42	34	35
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	62	21	68	77	31	35
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	104
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	1 209	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.67	2.73	3.71	2.93	2.74	3.14	2.61	3.04	2.61
Persons per family	2.82	3.00	4.17	3.33	3.23	3.38	3.16	3.36	3.15
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>464</b>
In households	4	3	1	264	161	10	449	252	364
Householder	2	2	1	175	117	1	312	163	262
Nonfamily householder	—	1	1	65	52	1	146	58	136
Living alone	—	1	1	63	52	1	145	58	134
Spouse	2	1	—	70	37	4	119	78	84
Other relatives	—	—	—	17	7	5	17	11	15
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	100
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>2 295</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>547</b>
With own children under 18 years	4	6	4	427	157	1 730	423	412	270
Number of own children under 18 years	7	11	12	868	333	3 181	875	856	564
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>486</b>
With own children under 18 years	3	5	2	380	138	1 617	365	390	247
Number of own children under 18 years	5	10	6	779	307	3 009	767	816	522
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>
With own children under 18 years	1	1	2	27	9	75	43	17	14
Number of own children under 18 years	2	1	6	53	12	110	82	31	27
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>3 712</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>771</b>
Never married	1	2	4	281	115	630	319	229	186
Now married, except separated	10	12	4	711	283	2 947	754	702	501
Separated	1	—	—	10	2	30	9	3	10
Widowed	—	—	—	18	18	3	29	13	40
Divorced	—	1	—	75	25	102	91	37	34
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>1 176</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>815</b>
Never married	2	4	1	158	66	225	184	129	107
Now married, except separated	10	12	4	713	281	2 292	759	702	498
Separated	—	—	1	12	1	17	9	4	5
Widowed	1	—	—	59	45	14	159	62	176
Divorced	—	2	1	48	16	61	65	25	29



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County	Remainder of Grand Forks County
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 115.98
AGE						
All persons	66 766	66 766	47 194	3 470	3 470	7 932
Under 5 years	5 405	5 405	3 362	344	344	1 214
5 to 9 years	5 085	5 085	3 187	315	315	846
10 to 14 years	4 346	4 346	2 781	232	232	505
15 to 19 years	5 550	5 550	4 354	212	212	353
20 to 24 years	9 404	9 404	7 530	648	648	1 401
25 to 34 years	13 145	13 145	8 789	801	801	2 616
35 to 44 years	8 902	8 902	6 157	467	467	901
45 to 54 years	4 890	4 890	3 627	212	212	79
55 to 64 years	3 901	3 901	2 921	133	133	12
65 to 74 years	3 268	3 268	2 373	81	81	5
75 to 84 years	2 035	2 035	1 481	20	20	—
85 years and over	835	835	632	5	5	—
3 and 4 years	2 107	2 107	1 314	131	131	432
16 years and over	51 202	51 202	37 380	2 543	2 543	5 307
18 years and over	49 757	49 757	36 423	2 474	2 474	5 208
21 years and over	44 053	44 053	31 499	2 228	2 228	4 797
60 years and over	8 051	8 051	5 917	166	166	13
62 years and over	7 259	7 259	5 328	140	140	10
Median	27.5	27.5	27.4	24.8	24.8	23.8
Female	32 655	32 655	23 613	1 744	1 744	3 387
Under 5 years	2 605	2 605	1 612	162	162	608
5 to 9 years	2 475	2 475	1 574	148	148	380
10 to 14 years	2 106	2 106	1 364	120	120	239
15 to 19 years	2 718	2 718	2 142	121	121	169
20 to 24 years	4 279	4 279	3 506	329	329	571
25 to 34 years	6 160	6 160	4 238	401	401	1 058
35 to 44 years	4 200	4 200	3 015	231	231	322
45 to 54 years	2 430	2 430	1 837	114	114	29
55 to 64 years	2 007	2 007	1 543	64	64	7
65 to 74 years	1 768	1 768	1 299	36	36	4
75 to 84 years	1 298	1 298	1 003	15	15	—
85 years and over	609	609	480	3	3	—
3 and 4 years	1 041	1 041	646	59	59	212
16 years and over	25 133	25 133	18 837	1 295	1 295	2 136
18 years and over	24 421	24 421	18 374	1 254	1 254	2 091
21 years and over	21 657	21 657	15 954	1 122	1 122	1 911
60 years and over	4 669	4 669	3 553	84	84	8
62 years and over	4 262	4 262	3 241	70	70	6
Median	28.3	28.3	28.5	24.8	24.8	23.0
Male	34 111	34 111	23 581	1 726	1 726	4 545
Median age	26.8	26.8	26.4	24.9	24.9	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	66 766	66 766	47 194	3 470	3 470	7 932
In households	61 394	61 394	43 006	3 470	3 470	6 909
Householder	24 181	24 181	17 789	1 402	1 402	2 248
Family householder	16 026	16 026	10 838	831	831	1 993
Nonfamily householder	8 155	8 155	6 951	571	571	255
Living alone	6 255	6 255	5 195	354	354	213
Spouse	13 496	13 496	8 810	567	567	1 829
Child	19 614	19 614	12 770	1 084	1 084	2 747
Other relatives	927	927	722	65	65	31
Nonrelatives	3 176	3 176	2 915	352	352	54
Institutionalized persons	698	698	537	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	4 674	4 674	3 651	—	—	1 023
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.42	2.49	2.49	3.12
Persons per family	3.14	3.14	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	6 138	6 138	4 486	106	106	5
In households	5 580	5 580	4 080	106	106	5
Householder	4 037	4 037	3 004	76	76	1
Nonfamily householder	2 061	2 061	1 603	34	34	1
Living alone	2 004	2 004	1 551	34	34	1
Spouse	1 290	1 290	897	27	27	2
Other relatives	196	196	128	1	1	2
Nonrelatives	57	57	51	2	2	—
Institutionalized persons	557	557	405	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	16 026	16 026	10 838	831	831	1 993
With own children under 18 years	8 821	8 821	5 673	545	545	1 486
Number of own children under 18 years	16 563	16 563	10 444	970	970	2 700
Married-couple families	13 597	13 597	8 822	570	570	1 901
With own children under 18 years	7 283	7 283	4 389	335	335	1 397
Number of own children under 18 years	14 155	14 155	8 458	666	666	2 574
Female householder, no husband present	1 834	1 582	1 582	220	220	58
With own children under 18 years	1 257	1 257	1 091	186	186	58
Number of own children under 18 years	1 974	1 974	1 697	277	277	77
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	26 461	26 461	18 801	1 265	1 265	3 207
Never married	9 817	9 817	8 178	572	572	527
Now married, except separated	14 569	14 569	9 067	581	581	2 568
Separated	182	182	126	5	5	24
Widowed	436	436	315	8	8	3
Divorced	1 457	1 457	1 115	99	99	85
Females 15 years and over	25 469	25 469	19 063	1 314	1 314	2 160
Never married	7 145	7 145	6 347	491	491	166
Now married, except separated	13 888	13 888	9 045	585	585	1 927
Separated	241	241	208	21	21	9
Widowed	2 379	2 379	1 873	43	43	8
Divorced	1 816	1 816	1 590	174	174	50

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	Tract 115.98
<b>AGE</b>			
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 446</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>957</b>
Under 5 years .....	211	211	152
5 to 9 years .....	146	146	106
10 to 14 years .....	108	108	65
15 to 19 years .....	113	113	69
20 to 24 years .....	217	217	149
25 to 34 years .....	407	407	283
35 to 44 years .....	186	186	123
45 to 54 years .....	37	37	6
55 to 64 years .....	18	18	2
65 to 74 years .....	3	3	2
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	—
85 years and over .....	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	72	72	55
16 years and over .....	962	962	623
18 years and over .....	924	924	595
21 years and over .....	839	839	552
60 years and over .....	9	9	2
62 years and over .....	4	4	2
Median .....	23.8	23.8	23.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>602</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>406</b>
Under 5 years .....	104	104	74
5 to 9 years .....	61	61	46
10 to 14 years .....	62	62	35
15 to 19 years .....	47	47	29
20 to 24 years .....	91	91	65
25 to 34 years .....	163	163	115
35 to 44 years .....	53	53	37
45 to 54 years .....	9	9	1
55 to 64 years .....	9	9	2
65 to 74 years .....	3	3	2
75 to 84 years .....	—	—	—
85 years and over .....	—	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	40	40	30
16 years and over .....	366	366	244
18 years and over .....	352	352	234
21 years and over .....	315	315	215
60 years and over .....	5	5	2
62 years and over .....	3	3	2
Median .....	21.6	21.6	21.9
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>844</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>551</b>
Median age .....	24.8	24.8	24.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 446</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>957</b>
In households .....	1 286	1 286	828
Householder .....	447	447	261
Family householder .....	345	345	233
Nonfamily householder .....	102	102	28
Living alone .....	88	88	24
Spouse .....	250	250	187
Child .....	531	531	357
Other relatives .....	21	21	14
Nonrelatives .....	37	37	9
Institutionalized persons .....	13	13	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	147	147	129
Persons per household .....	2.92	2.92	3.26
Persons per family .....	3.43	3.43	3.50
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
In households .....	3	3	2
Householder .....	1	1	—
Nonfamily householder .....	1	1	—
Living alone .....	1	1	—
Spouse .....	2	2	2
Other relatives .....	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>345</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>233</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	259	259	189
Number of own children under 18 years .....	505	505	350
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>213</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	227	227	173
Number of own children under 18 years .....	420	420	322
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	25	25	11
Number of own children under 18 years .....	74	74	21
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>606</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>383</b>
Never married .....	170	170	73
Now married, except separated .....	396	396	294
Separated .....	11	11	6
Widowed .....	—	—	—
Divorced .....	29	29	10
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>375</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>251</b>
Never married .....	87	87	48
Now married, except separated .....	255	255	193
Separated .....	13	13	4
Widowed .....	4	4	3
Divorced .....	16	16	3

**Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
AGE			
All persons .....	1 244	1 244	1 115
Under 5 years.....	169	169	152
5 to 9 years.....	163	163	151
10 to 14 years.....	100	100	91
15 to 19 years.....	114	114	105
20 to 24 years.....	178	178	162
25 to 34 years.....	236	236	209
35 to 44 years.....	164	164	140
45 to 54 years.....	54	54	45
55 to 64 years.....	39	39	33
65 to 74 years.....	21	21	21
75 to 84 years.....	6	6	6
85 years and over .....	-	-	-
3 and 4 years .....	67	67	59
16 years and over .....	790	790	701
18 years and over .....	748	748	663
21 years and over .....	666	666	586
60 years and over .....	43	43	42
62 years and over .....	36	36	35
Median .....	22.2	22.2	21.9
Female .....	676	676	594
Under 5 years.....	86	86	79
5 to 9 years.....	81	81	74
10 to 14 years.....	48	48	42
15 to 19 years.....	58	58	53
20 to 24 years.....	101	101	90
25 to 34 years.....	141	141	122
35 to 44 years.....	98	98	82
45 to 54 years.....	27	27	20
55 to 64 years.....	23	23	19
65 to 74 years.....	12	12	12
75 to 84 years.....	1	1	1
85 years and over .....	-	-	-
3 and 4 years .....	31	31	28
16 years and over .....	449	449	388
18 years and over .....	429	429	370
21 years and over .....	387	387	331
60 years and over .....	24	24	23
62 years and over .....	19	19	18
Median .....	23.1	23.1	22.6
Male .....	568	568	521
Median age .....	20.7	20.7	20.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	1 244	1 244	1 115
In households .....	1 174	1 174	1 053
Householder .....	379	379	353
Family householder .....	290	290	266
Nonfamily householder .....	89	89	87
Living alone .....	67	67	65
Spouse .....	148	148	109
Child .....	511	511	465
Other relatives .....	43	43	40
Nonrelatives .....	93	93	86
Institutionalized persons .....	19	19	19
Other persons in group quarters .....	51	51	43
Persons per household .....	3.00	3.00	2.96
Persons per family .....	3.36	3.36	3.32
Persons 65 years and over .....	27	27	27
In households .....	25	25	25
Householder .....	17	17	17
Nonfamily householder .....	9	9	9
Living alone .....	9	9	9
Spouse .....	6	6	6
Other relatives .....	2	2	2
Nonrelatives .....	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons .....	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters .....	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	290	290	266
With own children under 18 years.....	224	224	207
Number of own children under 18 years .....	451	451	414
Married-couple families .....	128	128	108
With own children under 18 years.....	91	91	76
Number of own children under 18 years .....	179	179	147
Female householder, no husband present .....	137	137	134
With own children under 18 years.....	118	118	117
Number of own children under 18 years .....	251	251	249
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	351	351	322
Never married .....	154	154	147
Now married, except separated .....	142	142	121
Separated .....	9	9	9
Widowed .....	4	4	4
Divorced .....	42	42	41
Females 15 years and over .....	461	461	399
Never married .....	187	187	181
Now married, except separated .....	153	153	110
Separated .....	23	23	21
Widowed .....	16	16	15
Divorced .....	82	82	72



Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
AGE			
All persons -----	881	881	529
Under 5 years -----	65	65	31
5 to 9 years -----	49	49	19
10 to 14 years -----	65	65	30
15 to 19 years -----	71	71	52
20 to 24 years -----	134	134	92
25 to 34 years -----	274	274	163
35 to 44 years -----	133	133	69
45 to 54 years -----	49	49	38
55 to 64 years -----	29	29	27
65 to 74 years -----	10	10	6
75 to 84 years -----	1	1	1
85 years and over -----	1	1	1
3 and 4 years -----	23	23	11
16 years and over -----	692	692	442
18 years and over -----	670	670	429
21 years and over -----	597	597	369
60 years and over -----	25	25	21
62 years and over -----	17	17	13
Median -----	26.5	26.5	27.0
Female -----	457	457	240
Under 5 years -----	29	29	13
5 to 9 years -----	27	27	15
10 to 14 years -----	34	34	14
15 to 19 years -----	29	29	24
20 to 24 years -----	53	53	27
25 to 34 years -----	128	128	56
35 to 44 years -----	94	94	44
45 to 54 years -----	37	37	27
55 to 64 years -----	19	19	17
65 to 74 years -----	6	6	2
75 to 84 years -----	—	—	—
85 years and over -----	1	1	1
3 and 4 years -----	9	9	4
16 years and over -----	362	362	194
18 years and over -----	355	355	191
21 years and over -----	325	325	166
60 years and over -----	14	14	10
62 years and over -----	9	9	5
Median -----	28.9	28.9	30.3
Male -----	424	424	289
Median age -----	25.0	25.0	26.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	881	881	529
In households -----	807	807	485
Householder -----	239	239	184
Family householder -----	122	122	76
Nonfamily householder -----	117	117	108
Living alone -----	69	69	66
Spouse -----	231	231	94
Child -----	227	227	115
Other relatives -----	24	24	19
Nonrelatives -----	86	86	73
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	74	74	44
Persons per household -----	2.40	2.40	2.13
Persons per family -----	3.16	3.16	2.92
Persons 65 years and over -----	12	12	8
In households -----	12	12	8
Householder -----	6	6	5
Nonfamily householder -----	3	3	2
Living alone -----	3	3	2
Spouse -----	—	—	—
Other relatives -----	6	6	3
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	122	122	76
With own children under 18 years -----	74	74	37
Number of own children under 18 years -----	198	198	91
Married-couple families -----	90	90	53
With own children under 18 years -----	56	56	26
Number of own children under 18 years -----	172	172	78
Female householder, no husband present -----	23	23	16
With own children under 18 years -----	15	15	10
Number of own children under 18 years -----	22	22	13
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	335	335	251
Never married -----	197	197	169
Now married, except separated -----	125	125	72
Separated -----	2	2	2
Widowed -----	—	—	—
Divorced -----	11	11	8
Females 15 years and over -----	367	367	198
Never married -----	76	76	65
Now married, except separated -----	252	252	108
Separated -----	10	10	4
Widowed -----	7	7	4
Divorced -----	22	22	17

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks County		
	Grand Forks, ND MSA		
		Total	Grand Forks city
AGE			
All persons .....	1 053	1 053	586
Under 5 years .....	157	157	85
5 to 9 years .....	113	113	57
10 to 14 years .....	98	98	51
15 to 19 years .....	75	75	41
20 to 24 years .....	144	144	83
25 to 34 years .....	252	252	126
35 to 44 years .....	121	121	67
45 to 54 years .....	36	36	27
55 to 64 years .....	24	24	20
65 to 74 years .....	18	18	14
75 to 84 years .....	10	10	10
85 years and over .....	5	5	5
3 and 4 years .....	75	75	39
16 years and over .....	666	666	384
18 years and over .....	639	639	369
21 years and over .....	581	581	331
60 years and over .....	43	43	37
62 years and over .....	37	37	32
Median .....	23.2	23.2	23.6
Female .....	479	479	278
Under 5 years .....	68	68	42
5 to 9 years .....	48	48	23
10 to 14 years .....	47	47	27
15 to 19 years .....	37	37	19
20 to 24 years .....	67	67	40
25 to 34 years .....	103	103	49
35 to 44 years .....	53	53	32
45 to 54 years .....	20	20	15
55 to 64 years .....	16	16	14
65 to 74 years .....	10	10	7
75 to 84 years .....	7	7	7
85 years and over .....	3	3	3
3 and 4 years .....	36	36	20
16 years and over .....	307	307	182
18 years and over .....	295	295	176
21 years and over .....	263	263	153
60 years and over .....	27	27	23
62 years and over .....	23	23	19
Median .....	23.1	23.1	23.3
Male .....	574	574	308
Median age .....	23.2	23.2	23.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	1 053	1 053	586
In households .....	967	967	548
Householder .....	300	300	180
Family householder .....	228	228	125
Nonfamily householder .....	72	72	55
Living alone .....	51	51	40
Spouse .....	158	158	75
Child .....	437	437	238
Other relatives .....	25	25	16
Nonrelatives .....	47	47	39
Institutionalized persons .....	14	14	14
Other persons in group quarters .....	72	72	24
Persons per household .....	2.94	2.94	2.74
Persons per family .....	3.40	3.40	3.30
Persons 65 years and over .....	33	33	29
In households .....	33	33	29
Householder .....	20	20	19
Nonfamily householder .....	7	7	7
Living alone .....	5	5	5
Spouse .....	9	9	9
Other relatives .....	4	4	1
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	228	228	125
With own children under 18 years .....	160	160	82
Number of own children under 18 years .....	397	397	206
Married-couple families .....	169	169	79
With own children under 18 years .....	118	118	51
Number of own children under 18 years .....	295	295	129
Female householder, no husband present .....	49	49	40
With own children under 18 years .....	34	34	27
Number of own children under 18 years .....	87	87	68
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	369	369	207
Never married .....	130	130	95
Now married, except separated .....	199	199	86
Separated .....	6	6	4
Widowed .....	1	1	1
Divorced .....	33	33	21
Females 15 years and over .....	316	316	186
Never married .....	79	79	59
Now married, except separated .....	175	175	77
Separated .....	9	9	6
Widowed .....	22	22	19
Divorced .....	31	31	25

**Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
AGE			
All persons .....	66 128	66 128	46 856
Under 5 years .....	5 313	5 313	3 316
5 to 9 years .....	5 011	5 011	3 150
10 to 14 years .....	4 285	4 285	2 753
15 to 19 years .....	5 499	5 499	4 326
20 to 24 years .....	9 313	9 313	7 486
25 to 34 years .....	13 006	13 006	8 719
35 to 44 years .....	8 838	8 838	6 127
45 to 54 years .....	4 867	4 867	3 603
55 to 64 years .....	3 885	3 885	2 909
65 to 74 years .....	3 256	3 256	2 364
75 to 84 years .....	2 025	2 025	1 471
85 years and over .....	830	830	627
3 and 4 years .....	2 062	2 062	1 292
16 years and over .....	50 802	50 802	37 158
18 years and over .....	49 378	49 378	36 212
21 years and over .....	43 709	43 709	31 310
60 years and over .....	8 016	8 016	5 887
62 years and over .....	7 229	7 229	5 302
Median .....	27.6	27.6	27.4
Female .....	32 354	32 354	23 448
Under 5 years .....	2 563	2 563	1 592
5 to 9 years .....	2 445	2 445	1 561
10 to 14 years .....	2 073	2 073	1 347
15 to 19 years .....	2 690	2 690	2 127
20 to 24 years .....	4 240	4 240	3 487
25 to 34 years .....	6 102	6 102	4 210
35 to 44 years .....	4 170	4 170	2 997
45 to 54 years .....	2 417	2 417	1 826
55 to 64 years .....	1 995	1 995	1 533
65 to 74 years .....	1 762	1 762	1 295
75 to 84 years .....	1 291	1 291	996
85 years and over .....	606	606	477
3 and 4 years .....	1 014	1 014	634
16 years and over .....	24 943	24 943	18 725
18 years and over .....	24 242	24 242	18 267
21 years and over .....	21 497	21 497	15 860
60 years and over .....	4 646	4 646	3 533
62 years and over .....	4 243	4 243	3 225
Median .....	28.4	28.4	28.6
Male .....	33 774	33 774	23 408
Median age .....	26.9	26.9	26.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	66 128	66 128	46 856
In households .....	60 800	60 800	42 685
Householder .....	23 994	23 994	17 681
Family householder .....	15 886	15 886	10 767
Nonfamily householder .....	8 108	8 108	6 914
Living alone .....	6 221	6 221	5 168
Spouse .....	13 399	13 399	8 763
Child .....	19 342	19 342	12 632
Other relatives .....	916	916	718
Nonrelatives .....	3 149	3 149	2 891
Institutionalized persons .....	694	694	533
Other persons in group quarters .....	4 634	4 634	3 638
Persons per household .....	2.55	2.55	2.42
Persons per family .....	3.14	3.14	3.06
Persons 65 years and over .....	6 111	6 111	4 462
In households .....	5 553	5 553	4 056
Householder .....	4 019	4 019	2 987
Nonfamily householder .....	2 054	2 054	1 596
Living alone .....	1 999	1 999	1 546
Spouse .....	1 284	1 284	891
Other relatives .....	193	193	127
Nonrelatives .....	57	57	51
Institutionalized persons .....	557	557	405
Other persons in group quarters .....	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	15 886	15 886	10 767
With own children under 18 years .....	8 727	8 727	5 629
Number of own children under 18 years .....	16 315	16 315	10 323
Married-couple families .....	13 491	13 491	8 777
With own children under 18 years .....	7 214	7 214	4 363
Number of own children under 18 years .....	13 965	13 965	8 378
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 806	1 806	1 558
With own children under 18 years .....	1 237	1 237	1 074
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 924	1 924	1 658
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	26 246	26 246	18 689
Never married .....	9 746	9 746	8 126
Now married, except separated .....	14 447	14 447	9 019
Separated .....	179	179	125
Widowed .....	436	436	315
Divorced .....	1 438	1 438	1 104
Females 15 years and over .....	25 273	25 273	18 948
Never married .....	7 100	7 100	6 316
Now married, except separated .....	13 781	13 781	8 997
Separated .....	236	236	204
Widowed .....	2 361	2 361	1 857
Divorced .....	1 795	1 795	1 574



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County							Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County	
RACE			Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102
All persons		70 683	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 755	7 222	4 357	4 976	3 226	2 677	3 186	4 787
White		66 766	66 766	47 194	3 470	3 643	6 946	4 294	4 776	3 103	2 627	3 022	4 609
Black		1 446	1 446	395	36	24	90	8	37	51	14	39	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1 244	1 244	1 115	199	50	115	8	116	34	9	99	104
American Indian		1 236	1 236	1 111	199	50	111	8	116	34	9	99	104
Eskimo		8	8	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		881	881	529	167	26	52	44	28	26	9	10	35
Asian		840	840	509	165	26	49	44	21	25	9	10	35
Chinese		194	194	179	109	7	9	4	3	1	—	—	6
Filipino		236	236	92	13	2	11	16	10	15	5	3	3
Japanese		65	65	32	7	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	1
Asian Indian		73	73	71	20	2	8	11	—	3	4	4	9
Korean		142	142	77	9	8	15	7	3	—	—	1	3
Vietnamese		27	27	18	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	3
Cambodian		5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		37	37	8	3	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Other Asian		58	58	24	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
Pacific Islander		41	41	20	2	—	3	—	7	1	—	—	—
Hawaiian		25	25	13	2	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
Samoan		2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		7	7	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other race		346	346	192	37	12	19	3	19	12	18	16	20
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		70 683	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 755	7 222	4 357	4 976	3 226	2 677	3 186	4 787
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1 053	1 053	586	85	34	71	23	56	61	31	37	58
Mexican		668	668	389	44	17	44	10	39	38	29	34	52
Puerto Rican		119	119	28	11	4	1	—	2	8	—	1	—
Cuban		127	127	22	5	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		239	239	147	25	13	21	13	15	14	2	2	6
Not of Hispanic origin		69 630	69 630	48 839	3 824	3 721	7 151	4 334	4 920	3 165	2 646	3 149	4 729
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		70 683	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 755	7 222	4 357	4 976	3 226	2 677	3 186	4 787
White		66 766	66 766	47 194	3 470	3 643	6 946	4 294	4 776	3 103	2 627	3 022	4 609
Hispanic origin		638	638	338	43	21	38	19	30	38	11	16	35
Not of Hispanic origin		66 128	66 128	46 856	3 427	3 622	6 908	4 275	4 746	3 065	2 616	3 006	4 574
Black		1 446	1 446	395	36	24	90	8	37	51	14	39	19
Hispanic origin		33	33	26	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1 413	1 413	369	34	22	85	8	37	50	14	39	19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1 244	1 244	1 115	199	50	115	8	116	34	9	99	104
Hispanic origin		46	46	41	5	1	3	1	7	1	—	8	6
Not of Hispanic origin		1 198	1 198	1 074	194	49	112	7	109	33	9	91	98
Asian or Pacific Islander		881	881	529	167	26	52	44	28	26	9	10	35
Hispanic origin		32	32	11	—	—	6	—	1	9	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		849	849	518	167	26	46	44	27	17	7	10	35
Other race		346	346	192	37	12	19	3	19	12	18	16	20
Hispanic origin		304	304	170	35	10	19	3	18	12	17	13	17
Not of Hispanic origin		42	42	22	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											
RACE	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
All persons	6 019	3 909	937	2 394	2 133	3 748	7 190	2 773	2 672	4 316	4 950
White	5 683	3 470	832	2 227	2 060	3 636	6 915	2 723	2 616	4 253	4 750
Black	35	36	34	34	11	24	89	14	13	8	37
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	167	199	52	116	32	50	115	17	29	8	116
Hispanic origin	167	199	52	116	32	50	115	17	29	8	116
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	111	167	16	6	9	26	52	15	10	44	28
Chinese	109	165	15	4	9	26	49	13	9	44	21
Filipino	38	109	7	2	5	7	9	10	1	4	3
Japanese	9	13	3	1	1	2	11	1	1	16	10
Korean	4	7	3	1	1	6	8	1	1	4	—
Asian Indian	16	20	5	1	1	6	15	1	3	11	3
Other Asian	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	23	37	3	11	21	12	19	4	4	3	19
Hispanic origin	6 019	3 909	937	2 394	2 133	3 748	7 190	2 773	2 672	4 316	4 950
Hispanic origin (of any race)	54	85	27	56	45	34	71	14	19	23	56
Mexican	31	44	12	34	40	17	44	9	16	10	39
Puerto Rican	4	11	—	1	—	4	1	3	—	—	2
Cuban	2	5	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	15
Other Hispanic	17	25	5	21	5	13	21	2	2	13	15
Not of Hispanic origin	5 965	3 824	910	2 338	2 088	3 714	7 119	2 759	2 653	4 293	4 894
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	6 019	3 909	937	2 394	2 133	3 748	7 190	2 773	2 672	4 316	4 950
White	5 683	3 470	832	2 227	2 060	3 636	6 915	2 723	2 616	4 253	4 750
Black	35	36	34	34	11	24	89	14	13	8	37
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	167	199	52	116	32	50	115	17	29	8	116
Hispanic origin	165	194	51	111	31	49	112	17	28	44	109
Not of Hispanic origin	110	167	13	6	9	26	52	15	10	28	1
Other race	23	37	3	11	21	12	19	4	4	3	19
Not of Hispanic origin	16	35	2	11	18	10	19	4	4	3	16
Not of Hispanic origin	7	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1

### CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

**GRAND FORKS, ND MSA 13**



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County				
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>27 085</b>	<b>27 085</b>	<b>19 589</b>	<b>1 666</b>	<b>1 488</b>	<b>3 467</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>2 242</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	25 340	25 340	18 531	1 568	1 373	3 226	1 412	2 131
Owner-occupied housing units .....	12 345	12 345	9 026	547	675	999	1 348	1 000
Percent of occupied housing units .....	48.7	48.7	48.7	34.9	49.2	31.0	95.5	46.9
White .....	12 156	12 156	8 893	523	669	984	1 334	982
Black .....	53	53	26	—	3	8	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	63	63	50	13	—	4	—	9
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	49	49	41	10	3	1	11	4
Other race .....	24	24	16	1	—	2	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	75	75	55	5	2	3	4	5
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	12 107	12 107	8 854	519	667	983	1 330	979
Renter-occupied housing units .....	12 995	12 995	9 505	1 021	698	2 227	64	1 131
White .....	12 025	12 025	8 896	879	664	2 132	60	1 075
Black .....	394	394	121	14	7	44	1	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	316	316	303	54	16	35	2	33
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	190	190	143	65	6	13	—	6
Other race .....	70	70	42	9	5	3	1	6
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	225	225	125	18	12	19	2	17
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	11 887	11 887	8 827	872	658	2 121	60	1 064
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	1 745	1 745	1 058	98	115	241	34	111
For sale only .....	204	204	118	6	6	12	13	11
For rent .....	918	918	734	83	103	201	4	80
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	111	111	72	9	4	6	12	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	112	112	53	—	2	18	2	10
For migrant workers .....	41	41	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other vacant .....	359	359	80	—	—	3	3	3
Boarded up .....	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	603	603	386	34	29	29	—	124
2 rooms .....	1 198	1 198	1 080	110	70	168	5	186
3 rooms .....	3 345	3 345	2 995	298	272	642	1	242
4 rooms .....	5 377	5 377	4 535	545	265	1 191	31	600
5 rooms .....	5 431	5 431	3 517	337	223	769	145	411
6 rooms .....	4 190	4 190	2 432	124	119	308	256	271
7 rooms .....	2 505	2 505	1 563	75	128	128	218	130
8 or more rooms .....	4 436	4 436	3 081	143	382	232	790	278
Median, all housing units .....	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.3	7.8	4.4
Mean, all housing units .....	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.6	4.5	7.8	4.8
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.2	4.3	7.8	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.6	7.7	5.5	7.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	6.1	3.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	12 032	12 032	8 214	232	588	441	1 272	649
1, attached .....	2 188	2 188	958	126	89	192	132	204
2 .....	1 547	1 547	1 067	46	34	46	39	92
3 or 4 .....	1 622	1 622	1 190	76	13	70	—	212
5 to 9 .....	1 494	1 494	990	101	17	125	—	59
10 to 19 .....	2 235	2 235	2 142	256	259	808	1	172
20 to 49 .....	3 405	3 405	3 364	535	315	1 141	—	671
50 or more .....	703	703	638	—	154	348	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	1 533	1 533	867	283	1	271	1	166
Other .....	326	326	159	11	18	25	1	17
Occupied housing units .....	25 340	25 340	18 531	1 568	1 373	3 226	1 412	2 131
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	6 492	6 492	5 386	394	381	1 029	137	688
2 persons .....	7 962	7 962	5 960	532	382	1 132	434	698
3 persons .....	4 402	4 402	3 070	302	224	534	281	357
4 persons .....	3 967	3 967	2 572	209	235	383	347	242
5 persons .....	1 832	1 832	1 114	89	112	119	107	107
6 or more persons .....	685	685	429	42	39	29	46	39
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.28	2.28	2.15	2.23	2.30	2.02	2.98	2.04
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.55	2.55	2.56	3.00	3.27	2.42	2.97	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.02	2.02	1.79	1.99	1.68	1.85	3.15	1.68
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	24 836	24 836	18 164	1 517	1 350	3 158	1 403	2 080
1.01 to 1.50 .....	363	363	258	31	17	48	7	36
1.51 or more .....	141	141	109	20	6	20	2	15
Mean .....	.47	.47	.47	.54	.45	.49	.39	.47
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	9 246	9 246	7 252	260	562	544	1 251	730
Less than \$20,000 .....	245	245	57	—	1	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	1 205	1 205	785	—	1	4	3	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	2 731	2 731	2 128	58	52	96	38	169
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	2 969	2 969	2 496	116	209	318	323	421
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 176	1 176	1 013	72	164	95	395	128
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	726	726	603	13	120	25	362	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	131	131	115	1	14	4	87	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	41	41	36	—	—	—	31	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	16	16	15	—	1	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	6	6	4	—	—	—	2	—
Median (dollars) .....	62 500	62 500	64 400	69 700	82 000	68 500	92 500	68 100
Mean (dollars) .....	66 500	66 500	69 400	73 500	87 200	71 900	103 900	69 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	12 525	12 525	9 466	1 020	696	2 223	64	1 131
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	318	318	318	356	388	379	525	317
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	325	325	325	348	448	382	504	311
With meals included in rent .....	104	104	102	5	85	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	893	893	903	393	973	844	—	—
No meals included in rent .....	10 370	10 370	9 230	1 007	602	2 200	58	1 119
No cash rent .....	2 051	2 051	134	8	9	21	6	12

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County—Con.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 328	954	1 423	1 959	1 023	1 666	605	1 168	897	1 485
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units .....	1 147	879	1 325	1 857	989	1 568	551	1 104	856	1 370
Owner-occupied housing units .....	938	778	720	1 133	110	547	18	339	504	673
Percent of occupied housing units .....	81.8	88.5	54.3	61.0	11.1	34.9	3.3	30.7	58.9	49.1
White .....	910	768	705	1 120	109	523	17	335	497	667
Black .....	16	3	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	10	2	6	5	—	13	—	2	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	2	3	3	1	10	—	1	—	3
Other race .....	1	3	1	4	—	1	—	—	4	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	7	6	2	12	—	5	—	5	9	2
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	904	766	704	1 112	109	519	17	330	492	665
Renter-occupied housing units .....	209	101	605	724	879	1 021	533	765	352	697
White .....	195	100	576	682	784	879	498	717	339	663
Black .....	8	—	6	6	7	14	7	9	4	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	2	—	23	22	49	54	20	36	4	16
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	3	—	—	9	35	65	6	1	1	6
Other race .....	1	1	—	5	4	9	2	2	4	5
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	5	2	7	10	11	18	6	11	9	12
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	193	99	569	679	778	872	494	709	334	657
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units .....	181	75	98	102	34	98	54	64	41	115
For sale only .....	7	9	8	15	7	6	—	7	11	6
For rent .....	75	9	54	66	19	83	45	42	20	103
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	11	3	10	2	2	9	3	5	4	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	8	7	7	—	3	—	2	2	3	2
For migrant workers .....	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant .....	67	30	19	19	3	—	4	8	3	—
Boarded up .....	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room .....	12	—	30	36	19	34	44	28	6	29
2 rooms .....	20	19	73	81	87	110	124	91	49	70
3 rooms .....	65	19	211	223	223	298	306	338	107	272
4 rooms .....	263	74	253	372	421	545	77	212	188	265
5 rooms .....	298	163	263	410	138	337	23	129	187	223
6 rooms .....	221	189	247	321	61	124	12	131	158	118
7 rooms .....	149	166	184	201	22	75	11	77	95	128
8 or more rooms .....	300	324	162	315	52	143	8	162	107	380
Median, all housing units .....	5.5	6.6	5.0	5.2	3.9	4.2	2.9	4.1	5.0	5.0
Mean, all housing units .....	5.9	6.8	5.2	5.4	4.1	4.5	3.1	4.8	5.2	5.6
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.7	6.7	5.1	5.2	3.9	4.3	2.9	4.1	5.1	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.0	6.8	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.5	6.9	5.8	7.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.4	5.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached .....	878	849	905	1 298	94	232	30	397	619	585
1, attached .....	9	—	27	66	47	126	2	17	20	89
2 .....	10	2	123	263	53	46	29	124	89	34
3 or 4 .....	11	—	153	139	115	76	61	151	39	13
5 to 9 .....	22	22	139	80	171	101	98	140	30	17
10 to 19 .....	28	1	63	31	70	256	237	128	65	259
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	61	354	535	140	126	21	315
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	76	—	154
Mobile home or trailer .....	366	80	1	1	47	283	—	—	7	1
Other .....	4	—	12	20	12	11	8	9	7	18
Occupied housing units .....	1 147	879	1 325	1 857	989	1 568	551	1 104	856	1 370
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person .....	218	114	442	485	259	394	384	501	233	380
2 persons .....	367	279	386	600	377	532	124	277	279	381
3 persons .....	205	148	194	326	175	302	20	133	144	224
4 persons .....	193	184	173	268	112	209	16	97	127	234
5 persons .....	113	116	95	119	47	89	2	56	51	112
6 or more persons .....	51	38	35	59	19	42	5	40	22	39
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.47	2.81	2.07	2.24	2.12	2.23	1.50—	1.68	2.20	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.63	2.83	2.39	2.40	2.30	3.00	1.50—	2.74	2.42	3.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.99	2.71	1.64	1.98	2.11	1.99	1.50—	1.50—	1.87	1.68
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less .....	1 125	870	1 298	1 823	945	1 517	536	1 092	839	1 347
1.01 to 1.50 .....	20	6	18	27	35	31	6	7	12	17
1.51 or more .....	2	3	9	7	9	20	9	5	5	6
Mean .....	.46	.44	.46	.46	.58	.54	.47	.45	.47	.45
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	475	497	640	1 022	53	260	11	286	463	560
Less than \$20,000 .....	23	20	19	13	1	—	—	5	7	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	60	51	275	170	2	—	2	72	122	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	145	140	225	524	13	58	5	98	247	51
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	141	146	91	280	26	116	3	62	83	209
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	61	64	21	29	9	72	1	16	4	164
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	38	66	8	5	2	13	—	26	—	119
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	61 600	64 800	41 800	53 000	68 800	69 700	51 300	52 300	48 400	82 000
Mean (dollars) .....	64 500	70 100	45 900	53 200	68 400	73 500	55 900	61 200	47 900	87 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	177	65	600	719	876	1 020	533	762	348	695
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	307	269	257	303	217	356	225	244	322	388
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	311	282	267	311	235	348	241	243	326	448
With meals included in rent .....	—	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	—	85
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	513	1 250	287	325	393	757	732	—	973
No meals included in rent .....	155	52	588	701	861	1 007	521	752	342	601
No cash rent .....	22	12	11	17	13	8	10	8	6	9



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	3 455	1 015	1 039	1 430	2 235	177	12	—	3
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	3 214	983	1 009	1 397	2 124	172	12	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units.....	989	826	704	1 335	997	122	9	—	2
Percent of occupied housing units.....	30.8	84.0	69.8	95.6	46.9	70.9	75.0	—	66.7
White.....	974	820	699	1 321	979	118	9	—	2
Black.....	8	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	—	4	—	9	4	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	3	1	11	4	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	5	—	4	5	3	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	973	817	699	1 317	976	115	9	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 225	157	305	62	1 127	50	3	—	1
White.....	2 131	151	296	58	1 071	48	3	—	1
Black.....	43	2	3	1	11	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	35	4	4	2	33	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	13	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	3	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	19	1	2	2	17	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 120	150	296	58	1 060	48	3	—	1
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	241	32	30	33	111	5	—	—	—
For sale only.....	12	12	10	13	11	—	—	—	—
For rent.....	201	8	8	3	80	2	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	—	7	12	7	1	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	18	3	1	2	10	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	9	4	3	3	2	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	29	3	3	—	124	1	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	168	5	32	1	186	3	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	642	42	60	5	242	26	—	—	—
4 rooms.....	1 189	117	212	30	598	56	—	—	—
5 rooms.....	767	193	244	144	409	48	2	—	—
6 rooms.....	306	238	169	252	270	23	2	—	1
7 rooms.....	125	159	125	216	129	14	2	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	229	258	194	782	277	6	6	—	2
Median, all housing units.....	4.2	6.1	5.4	7.8	4.4	4.6	7.5	—	7.8
Mean, all housing units.....	4.5	6.4	5.7	7.8	4.8	4.8	7.8	—	7.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.3	6.1	5.4	7.8	4.5	4.6	7.5	—	7.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	6.4	6.1	7.9	5.9	4.8	8.5+	—	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.6	4.1	6.1	3.7	3.9	6.0	—	8.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	431	906	757	1 257	644	48	11	—	3
1, attached.....	192	15	22	132	203	—	—	—	—
2.....	44	50	80	39	91	2	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	70	37	118	—	212	6	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	125	—	20	—	59	10	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	808	—	25	1	172	27	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	1 141	—	—	—	671	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	271	—	6	—	166	83	1	—	—
Other.....	25	7	11	1	17	1	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	3 214	983	1 009	1 397	2 124	172	12	—	3
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	1 028	180	226	135	687	51	1	—	1
2 persons.....	1 127	354	318	429	697	75	4	—	1
3 persons.....	531	180	187	276	355	21	2	—	—
4 persons.....	380	173	175	346	241	17	4	—	1
5 persons.....	119	72	74	165	107	6	—	—	—
6 or more persons.....	29	24	29	46	37	2	1	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.01	2.38	2.38	2.99	2.04	1.97	3.00	—	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.41	2.43	2.62	2.97	2.38	2.09	3.00	—	1.50-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.85	2.08	1.88	3.21	1.67	1.61	3.00	—	4.00
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	3 146	976	999	1 388	2 074	172	12	—	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	48	6	9	7	35	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	20	1	1	2	15	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	.49	.42	.46	.39	.47	.46	.39	—	.32
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	537	761	642	1 243	729	37	8	—	2
Less than \$20,000.....	2	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	78	48	3	5	3	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	96	287	296	37	169	22	—	—	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	315	281	281	320	420	8	1	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	91	65	17	393	128	1	2	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	25	34	—	360	5	1	5	—	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	2	—	87	2	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	4	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	68 400	60 500	58 900	92 700	68 100	54 100	125 000	—	75 000
Mean (dollars).....	71 800	64 100	58 100	104 000*	69 300	54 600	113 800	—	80 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2 221	152	302	62	1 127	48	1	—	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	379	307	313	525	317	355	313	—	463
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	382	322	313	505	311	347	313	—	463
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	844	313	263	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	2 198	147	293	56	1 115	47	1	—	1
No cash rent.....	21	4	8	6	12	1	—	—	—



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Con.								
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
<b>All housing units</b> .....	12	16	7	1 151	531	2 615	1 379	942	840
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	12	15	7	975	414	2 589	1 177	867	750
Owner-occupied housing units .....	10	13	3	816	305	16	832	769	553
Percent of occupied housing units .....	83.3	86.7	42.9	83.7	73.7	.6	70.7	88.7	73.7
White .....	10	13	3	792	304	12	816	759	552
Black .....	—	—	—	16	—	4	4	3	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	6	1	—	3	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—
Other race .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	—	4	1	1	7	6	1
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	10	13	3	789	304	11	813	757	551
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2	2	4	159	109	2 573	345	98	197
White .....	1	2	4	147	109	2 236	336	97	196
Black .....	—	—	—	7	—	257	7	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	3	—	42	2	—	—
Other race .....	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	—	—	5	4	87	2	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1	2	4	145	105	2 175	335	96	196
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units .....	—	1	—	176	117	26	202	75	90
For sale only .....	—	—	—	7	15	—	40	9	15
For rent .....	—	1	—	73	7	11	68	9	15
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	—	—	—	10	7	—	16	3	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	—	—	—	8	17	4	16	7	7
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	17	4
Other vacant .....	—	—	—	65	65	11	62	30	46
Boarded up .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room .....	—	—	—	11	2	197	5	—	2
2 rooms .....	—	—	—	17	12	25	38	19	7
3 rooms .....	—	—	—	39	33	90	113	19	56
4 rooms .....	2	1	2	207	62	128	233	74	133
5 rooms .....	2	1	2	250	113	952	286	161	147
6 rooms .....	2	4	1	198	101	876	239	187	149
7 rooms .....	3	2	1	135	83	237	188	164	129
8 or more rooms .....	3	8	1	294	125	110	277	318	217
Median, all housing units .....	6.5	7.5	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.6	6.0
Mean, all housing units .....	6.4	7.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.8	6.8	6.2
Median, occupied housing units .....	6.5	8.0	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.7	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.8	8.5+	6.0	6.3	6.4	4.8	6.3	6.8	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.0	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.4	4.3	5.9	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached .....	10	15	5	830	442	30	983	838	662
1, attached .....	—	—	1	9	—	1 207	8	—	5
2 .....	2	—	—	8	12	387	35	2	33
3 or 4 .....	—	—	—	5	7	319	62	—	39
5 to 9 .....	—	—	—	12	—	398	66	22	6
10 to 19 .....	—	—	—	1	12	7	35	1	37
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	—	1	—	283	56	15	174	79	58
Other .....	—	—	—	3	2	146	16	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	12	15	7	975	414	2 589	1 177	867	750
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person .....	1	2	1	167	91	242	298	113	190
2 persons .....	5	5	1	292	138	652	381	275	252
3 persons .....	3	5	2	184	62	659	166	146	105
4 persons .....	3	1	1	176	59	675	192	180	107
5 persons .....	—	2	—	107	42	283	104	116	64
6 or more persons .....	—	—	2	49	22	78	36	37	32
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.50	2.60	3.25	2.65	2.34	3.11	2.26	2.81	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.83	2.80	2.75	2.79	2.32	3.00	2.38	2.83	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.50-	2.00	5.00	2.13	2.39	3.11	1.83	2.69	1.69
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less .....	12	15	6	953	407	2 521	1 160	858	737
1.01 to 1.50 .....	—	—	1	20	6	43	16	6	13
1.51 or more .....	—	—	—	2	1	25	1	3	—
Mean .....	.42	.34	.63	.46	.43	.60	.44	.44	.41
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	7	8	1	438	162	3	546	489	338
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	—	—	21	44	—	56	20	47
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	—	—	—	57	57	1	138	51	116
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	—	1	—	123	36	—	205	140	97
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	3	3	1	133	19	1	113	145	55
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	4	2	—	60	1	1	19	62	14
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	—	2	—	37	3	—	12	61	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	5	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	85 000	80 000	67 500	63 500	32 700	67 500	47 800	64 300	41 100
Mean (dollars) .....	82 500	85 000	67 500	65 400	37 800	61 700	48 700	69 400	45 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	2	2	4	129	70	2 332	294	64	161
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	400	487	188	277	170	416	242	267	194
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	400	494	272	295	183	431	240	281	198
With meals included in rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	513	—
No meals included in rent .....	2	2	4	108	38	529	259	51	146
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	21	32	1 802	35	12	15

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Grand Forks County		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County		Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Total	Grand Forks city	Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 104 (pt.)	Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 115.98
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>24 181</b>	<b>17 789</b>	<b>24 181</b>	<b>17 789</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>24 181</b>	<b>17 789</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>2 248</b>
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 156	8 893	12 156	8 893	523	523	12 156	8 893	523	12
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.3	50.0	50.3	50.0	37.3	37.3	50.3	50.0	37.3	5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 025	8 896	12 025	8 896	879	879	12 025	8 896	879	2 236
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	62.7	62.7	49.7	49.7	62.7	99.5
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room -----	484	304	484	304	13	13	484	304	13	171
2 rooms -----	1 030	953	1 030	953	92	92	1 030	953	92	20
3 rooms -----	2 792	2 547	2 792	2 547	235	235	2 792	2 547	235	73
4 rooms -----	4 635	3 995	4 635	3 995	438	438	4 635	3 995	438	112
5 rooms -----	4 870	3 227	4 870	3 227	297	297	4 870	3 227	297	727
6 rooms -----	3 776	2 273	3 776	2 273	114	114	3 776	2 273	114	214
7 rooms -----	2 349	1 497	2 349	1 497	73	73	2 349	1 497	73	94
8 or more rooms -----	4 245	2 993	4 245	2 993	140	140	4 245	2 993	140	54
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.8	4.3	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	5.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1 detached -----	11 233	7 869	11 233	7 869	224	224	11 233	7 869	224	28
1 attached -----	1 947	1 882	1 947	1 882	114	114	1 947	1 882	114	1 045
2 detached -----	1 348	950	1 348	950	42	42	1 348	950	42	327
3 or 4 -----	1 409	1 044	1 409	1 044	65	65	1 409	1 044	65	275
5 to 9 -----	1 266	853	1 266	853	78	78	1 266	853	78	338
10 to 19 -----	1 960	1 877	1 960	1 877	215	215	1 960	1 877	215	5
20 to 49 -----	2 878	2 844	2 878	2 844	396	396	2 878	2 844	396	34
50 or more -----	590	531	590	531	—	—	590	531	—	59
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 263	790	1 263	790	257	257	1 263	790	257	12
Other -----	287	149	287	149	11	11	287	149	11	125
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person -----	6 255	5 195	6 255	5 195	354	354	6 255	5 195	354	213
2 persons -----	7 665	5 754	7 665	5 754	480	480	7 665	5 754	480	378
3 persons -----	4 153	2 924	4 153	2 924	264	264	4 153	2 924	264	567
4 persons -----	3 743	2 457	3 743	2 457	184	184	3 743	2 457	184	382
5 persons -----	1 731	1 057	1 731	1 057	80	80	1 731	1 057	80	245
6 or more persons -----	634	402	634	402	40	40	634	402	40	63
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.14	2.26	2.14	2.22	2.22	2.26	2.14	2.22	3.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.54	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.99	2.99	2.54	2.55	2.99	3.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.98	1.76	1.98	1.76	1.96	1.96	1.98	1.76	1.96	3.09
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less -----	23 757	17 480	23 757	17 480	1 364	1 364	23 757	17 480	1 364	2 197
1.01 to 1.50 -----	305	217	305	217	23	23	305	217	23	29
1.51 or more -----	119	92	119	92	15	15	119	92	15	22
Mean -----	.47	.46	.47	.46	.53	.53	.47	.46	.53	.59
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	9 114	7 157	9 114	7 157	250	250	9 114	7 157	250	2
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 242	155	1 242	155	—	—	1 242	155	—	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	1 181	787	1 181	787	53	53	1 181	787	53	1
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 489	2 180	2 489	2 180	114	114	2 489	2 180	114	1
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	2 993	2 449	2 993	2 449	70	70	2 993	2 449	70	1
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	1 158	997	1 158	997	12	12	1 158	997	12	—
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	717	592	717	592	1	1	717	592	1	—
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	131	112	131	112	—	—	131	112	—	—
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	41	36	41	36	—	—	41	36	—	—
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	16	15	16	15	—	—	16	15	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	6	6	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	62 600	64 400	62 600	64 400	69 900	69 900	62 600	64 400	69 900	45 000
Mean (dollars) -----	66 600	69 400	66 600	69 400	73 700	73 700	66 600	69 400	73 700	45 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 600	8 861	11 600	8 861	878	878	11 600	8 861	878	2 035
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	318	318	318	318	356	356	318	318	356	419
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	326	326	326	326	347	347	326	326	347	433
With meals included in rent -----	100	98	100	98	4	4	100	98	4	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	910	921	910	921	478	478	910	921	478	213
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	9 699	8 634	9 699	8 634	866	866	9 699	8 634	866	476
No meals included in rent -----	1 801	129	1 801	129	8	8	1 801	129	8	1 558
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County	
	447	447	Grand Forks County	Tract 115.98
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....				261
<b>TENURE</b> .....				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	53	53		4
Percent of occupied housing units .....	11.9	11.9		1.5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	394	394		257
Percent of occupied housing units .....	88.1	88.1		98.5
<b>ROOMS</b> .....				
1 room .....	25	25		18
2 rooms .....	12	12		4
3 rooms .....	54	54		12
4 rooms .....	43	43		9
5 rooms .....	107	107		84
6 rooms .....	130	130		109
7 rooms .....	27	27		10
8 rooms .....	29	29		6
9 or more rooms .....	51	51		5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	6.6	6.6		5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	5.0	5.0		5.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....				
1, detached .....	52	52		2
2 .....	119	119		112
3 or 4 .....	60	60		47
5 to 9 .....	37	37		31
10 to 19 .....	55	55		44
20 to 49 .....	43	43		2
50 or more .....	15	15		4
Mobile home or trailer .....	13	13		5
Other .....	13	13		2
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....				
1 person .....	88	88		24
2 persons .....	104	104		54
3 persons .....	94	94		70
4 persons .....	104	104		72
5 persons .....	40	40		30
6 or more persons .....	17	17		11
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.84	2.84		3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.94	2.94		3.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	2.83	2.83		3.25
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....				
1.00 or less .....	425	425		252
1.01 to 1.30 .....	17	17		8
1.31 or more .....	5	5		1
Mean .....	.58	.58		.61
<b>VALUE</b> .....				
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	41	41		1
Less than \$20,000 .....	2	2		—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	19	19		—
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	13	13		—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	5	5		1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	2	2		—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	—	—		—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	—	—		—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	—		—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	—	—		—
\$300,000 or more .....	59 400	59 400		95 000
Median (dollars) .....	63 300	63 300		95 000
Mean (dollars) .....				
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....				
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	358	358		221
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	342	342		367
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	349	349		412
With meals included in rent .....	—	—		—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	172	172		36
No meals included in rent .....	186	186		185
No cash rent .....				



Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County	
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Total	Grand Forks city	
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>353</b>	
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	63	63	50	
Percent of occupied housing units	16.6	16.6	14.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	316	316	303	
Percent of occupied housing units	83.4	83.4	85.8	
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room	6	6	5	
2 rooms	26	26	26	
3 rooms	42	42	42	
4 rooms	124	124	122	
5 rooms	88	88	78	
6 rooms	45	45	38	
7 rooms	15	15	12	
8 or more rooms	13	13	10	
Median, occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.0	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached	70	70	58	
1, attached	25	25	20	
2	29	29	28	
3 or 4	38	38	36	
5 to 9	36	36	33	
10 to 19	71	71	71	
20 to 49	67	67	67	
50 or more	5	5	5	
Mobile home or trailer	35	35	33	
Other	3	3	2	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person	67	67	65	
2 persons	94	94	89	
3 persons	84	84	80	
4 persons	73	73	64	
5 persons	38	38	34	
6 or more persons	23	23	21	
Median, occupied housing units	2.84	2.84	2.78	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.27	3.27	3.12	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.75	2.75	2.72	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less	350	350	324	
1.01 to 1.50	22	22	22	
1.51 or more	7	7	7	
Mean	.70	.70	.69	
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	36	36	26	
Less than \$20,000	1	1	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	12	9	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15	15	10	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8	8	7	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	47 100	47 100	48 000	
Mean (dollars)	47 500	47 500	49 000	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	314	314	301	
Median contract rent (dollars)	280	280	277	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	282	282	280	
With meals included in rent	3	3	3	
Median contract rent (dollars)	504	504	504	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	300	300	295	
No meals included in rent	11	11	3	
No cash rent	—	—	—	

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County	
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Total	Grand Forks city	
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	239	239	184	
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	49	49	41	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	20.5	20.5	22.3	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	190	190	143	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	79.5	79.5	77.7	
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room -----	28	28	26	
2 rooms -----	20	20	18	
3 rooms -----	43	43	39	
4 rooms -----	67	67	59	
5 rooms -----	27	27	14	
6 rooms -----	23	23	8	
7 rooms -----	9	9	5	
8 or more rooms -----	22	22	15	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.7	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.6	3.6	3.2	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached -----	45	45	37	
1, attached -----	21	21	5	
2 -----	14	14	9	
3 or 4 -----	16	16	8	
5 to 9 -----	21	21	13	
10 to 19 -----	25	25	25	
20 to 49 -----	76	76	75	
50 or more -----	10	10	10	
Mobile home or trailer -----	6	6	1	
Other -----	5	5	1	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person -----	69	69	66	
2 persons -----	77	77	61	
3 persons -----	46	46	34	
4 persons -----	29	29	14	
5 persons -----	13	13	8	
6 or more persons -----	5	5	1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.16	2.16	1.93	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.23	3.23	3.11	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.99	1.99	1.72	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less -----	218	218	171	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	15	15	8	
1.51 or more -----	6	6	5	
Mean -----	.80	.80	.68	
<b>VALUE</b>				
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	42	42	36	
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3	3	1	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	8	8	5	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	11	11	10	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	12	12	12	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	7	7	7	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	7	7	7	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	7	7	7	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	7	7	7	
\$300,000 or more -----	7	7	7	
Median (dollars) -----	75 000	75 000	81 700	
Mean (dollars) -----	76 400	76 400	81 700	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	185	185	142	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	321	321	320	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	350	350	351	
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	313	313	313	
No meals included in rent -----	151	151	140	
No cash rent -----	33	33	1	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County	
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Total	Grand Forks city	MSA
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	300	300	180	
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units	75	75	55	
Percent of occupied housing units	25.0	25.0	30.6	
Renter-occupied housing units	225	225	125	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.0	75.0	69.4	
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room	15	15	6	
2 rooms	17	17	14	
3 rooms	38	38	33	
4 rooms	59	59	42	
5 rooms	72	72	35	
6 rooms	59	59	24	
7 rooms	21	21	15	
8 or more rooms	19	19	11	
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.8	4.4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	3.9	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached	76	76	56	
1, attached	49	49	9	
2	29	29	12	
3 or 4	31	31	18	
5 to 9	20	20	10	
10 to 19	31	31	29	
20 to 49	34	34	32	
50 or more	6	6	3	
Mobile home or trailer	19	19	10	
Other	5	5	1	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person	51	51	40	
2 persons	77	77	49	
3 persons	75	75	38	
4 persons	53	53	27	
5 persons	32	32	21	
6 or more persons	12	12	3	
Median, occupied housing units	2.79	2.79	2.53	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.20	3.20	3.11	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.69	2.69	2.38	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less	276	276	168	
1.01 to 1.50	16	16	9	
1.51 or more	8	8	3	
Mean	.68	.68	.66	
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	54	54	42	
Less than \$20,000	2	2	1	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	16	16	13	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	16	16	12	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	14	14	11	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	2	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	1	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	1	
\$300,000 or more	1	1	1	
Median (dollars)	48,000	48,000	48,800	
Mean (dollars)	55,700	55,700	57,700	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	212	212	124	
Median contract rent (dollars)	316	316	308	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	319	319	307	
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	
Median contract rent (dollars)	50	50	50	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	149	149	122	
No meals included in rent	62	62	1	
No cash rent	1	1	1	



Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County	
	Total	Grand Forks city	Total	Grand Forks city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>23 994</b>	<b>17 681</b>		
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	12 107	8 854		
Percent of occupied housing units .....	50.5	50.1		
Renter-occupied housing units .....	11 887	8 827		
Percent of occupied housing units .....	49.5	49.9		
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room .....	473	299		
2 rooms .....	1 724	647		
3 rooms .....	2 771	2 529		
4 rooms .....	4 593	3 267		
5 rooms .....	3 823	3 206		
6 rooms .....	2 736	1 236		
7 rooms .....	2 338	1 486		
8 or more rooms .....	4 238	2 989		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.1	4.8		
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	6.3	6.3		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	4.1	3.8		
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached .....	11 183	7 831		
1, attached .....	1 912	876		
2 .....	1 328	944		
3 or 4 .....	1 392	1 035		
5 to 9 .....	1 250	845		
10 to 19 .....	1 947	1 865		
20 to 49 .....	2 858	2 825		
50 or more .....	585	528		
Mobile home or trailer .....	1 255	784		
Other .....	284	148		
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person .....	6 221	5 168		
2 persons .....	7 616	5 725		
3 persons .....	4 107	2 903		
4 persons .....	3 709	2 439		
5 persons .....	1 712	1 045		
6 or more persons .....	629	401		
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.26	2.14		
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.53	2.55		
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.97	1.75		
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less .....	23 581	17 376		
1.01 to 1.50 .....	296	213		
1.51 or more .....	117	92		
Mean .....	.46	.46		
<b>VALUE</b>				
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>9 075</b>	<b>7 126</b>		
Less than \$20,000 .....	242	55		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	1 173	760		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	2 673	2 092		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	2 923	2 461		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 156	996		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	715	593		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	131	115		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	40	35		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	16	15		
\$300,000 or more .....	6	4		
Median (dollars) .....	62 600	64 500		
Mean (dollars) .....	66 600	69 500		
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>11 473</b>	<b>8 792</b>		
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	319	319		
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	326	326		
With meals included in rent .....	100	98		
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	910	921		
No meals included in rent .....	9 614	8 565		
No cash rent .....	1 759	1 129		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text]. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County								Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County	
	Grand Forks County											
	Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	
Grand Forks, ND MSA												
ANCESTRY												
All persons	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 761	7 230	4 357	4 987	3 239	2 642	3 186	4 787	
Ancestry specified	67 452	47 608	3 828	3 533	6 824	4 269	4 853	3 134	2 613	3 095	4 601	
Single ancestry	36 338	25 164	2 161	1 885	3 395	2 068	2 678	1 546	1 258	1 834	2 525	
Multiple ancestry	31 114	22 444	1 667	1 648	3 429	2 201	2 175	1 588	1 355	1 261	2 076	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	3 231	1 817	81	228	406	88	134	105	29	91	186	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	141 366	98 850	7 818	7 522	14 460	8 714	9 974	6 478	5 284	6 372	9 574	
Arab	202	117	22	5	24	17	15	9	7	8	48	
Austrian	183	117	4	5	16	12	—	4	—	—	9	
Belgian	62	53	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	100	74	15	8	19	13	—	4	—	—	—	
Czech	1 996	1 524	66	116	199	184	115	144	63	56	219	
Danish	1 042	802	41	83	173	90	90	69	32	27	32	
Dutch	1 049	803	41	80	116	122	134	40	20	17	46	
English	5 336	3 817	321	265	481	302	408	241	112	114	339	
Finnish	5 336	3 817	22	14	53	6	10	11	9	21	31	
French (except Basque)	4 885	3 653	264	331	450	286	354	278	176	265	425	
French Canadian	906	722	28	45	148	41	78	10	2	68	66	
German	26 620	19 210	1 565	1 370	3 000	1 692	1 870	1 153	1 099	1 203	1 923	
Greek	113	87	6	—	11	10	9	12	—	24	—	
Hungarian	198	76	6	6	8	5	12	6	—	—	33	
Irish	8 591	5 697	469	401	888	420	560	471	227	362	578	
Italian	903	369	19	55	122	27	—	45	8	34	17	
Lithuanian	90	58	21	—	8	—	—	16	2	—	—	
Norwegian	23 445	17 460	1 085	1 350	2 544	1 763	1 641	1 254	1 457	1 176	1 634	
Polish	3 908	2 954	323	302	245	201	327	263	212	161	370	
Portuguese	93	42	13	—	—	7	—	22	—	—	—	
Romanian	14	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Russian	666	551	44	48	123	61	82	34	12	31	15	
Scotch-Irish	1 405	1 003	53	102	94	112	169	50	25	116	131	
Scottish	1 497	1 005	73	43	119	117	128	24	20	65	58	
Slovak	433	336	17	51	37	47	—	7	—	20	11	
Subsaharan African	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	
Swedish	4 684	3 501	270	256	484	443	290	114	225	306	257	
Swiss	144	88	—	8	—	39	8	—	21	13	—	
Ukrainian	225	195	20	—	41	58	27	18	—	6	—	
United States or American	954	441	16	22	74	61	91	88	2	37	35	
Welsh	270	189	—	13	9	50	29	16	7	10	26	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	48	41	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	
Other ancestries	48 046	31 569	2 865	2 483	4 610	2 360	3 233	1 969	1 397	2 185	3 077	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	38	24	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	19	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>											
All persons .....	6 019	3 909	953	2 329	2 182	3 748	7 190	2 773	2 672	4 316	4 987
Ancestry specified .....	5 844	3 828	848	2 223	2 118	3 520	6 784	2 713	2 591	4 228	4 853
Single ancestry .....	3 046	2 161	418	1 494	1 074	1 872	3 395	1 372	1 058	2 061	2 678
Multiple ancestry .....	2 798	1 667	430	729	1 044	1 648	3 389	1 341	1 533	2 167	2 175
Ancestry undesignated or not reported .....	175	81	105	106	64	228	406	60	81	88	134
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>											
Total ancestries reported .....	12 038	7 818	1 906	4 658	4 364	7 496	14 380	5 546	5 344	8 632	9 974
Arab .....	34	22	—	7	—	—	24	—	—	17	15
Austrian .....	18	4	—	21	—	5	16	24	—	12	—
Belgian .....	20	9	—	—	7	—	10	—	—	—	—
Canadian .....	7	15	—	—	5	8	10	—	8	13	—
Czech .....	185	66	16	77	80	116	199	76	118	184	115
Danish .....	85	65	43	27	83	43	173	29	47	90	90
Dutch .....	21	41	7	21	37	30	53	45	25	134	134
English .....	397	321	129	181	142	265	481	295	234	295	408
Finnish .....	174	22	—	—	13	14	53	—	65	10	10
French (except Basque) .....	267	264	87	92	243	331	450	262	271	286	354
French Canadian .....	124	28	14	19	24	45	148	39	28	41	78
German .....	2 633	1 565	343	829	829	1 363	2 960	925	916	1 672	1 870
Greek .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	24	9	10	9
Hungarian .....	6	6	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—
Irish .....	680	469	123	293	283	401	888	316	304	401	560
Italian .....	19	16	14	16	—	55	122	—	17	27	—
Lithuanian .....	14	21	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	—
Norwegian .....	1 979	1 085	379	756	835	1 350	2 544	1 049	1 201	1 749	—
Polish .....	279	323	15	101	197	296	397	123	301	201	327
Portuguese .....	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—
Romanian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Russian .....	80	44	—	7	32	48	123	15	13	61	82
Scottish-Irish .....	70	53	7	22	32	102	94	45	50	112	169
Scottish .....	96	73	30	77	34	43	119	119	46	117	128
Slovak .....	71	17	—	21	5	51	37	—	56	47	—
Subsaharan African .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Swedish .....	492	270	72	48	108	256	444	287	221	443	290
Swiss .....	20	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	39	8
Ukrainian .....	26	20	—	—	—	—	41	—	7	58	27
United States or American .....	23	16	—	44	—	22	74	10	10	61	91
Welsh .....	18	—	—	21	—	13	9	—	13	50	29
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries .....	3 752	2 865	713	1 864	1 322	2 470	4 610	1 601	1 290	2 345	3 233
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>											
Dominican (Dominican Republic) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American .....	6	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	—
Argentinean .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.						Remainder of Grand Forks County						
	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
ANCESTRY	374	—	—	13	40	41	—	2 865	1 099	9 343	3 152	2 642	2 063
	362	—	—	13	40	41	—	2 772	1 032	8 312	3 099	2 613	1 922
	176	—	—	13	40	7	—	1 370	416	5 128	1 471	1 258	1 511
	186	—	—	—	40	34	—	1 402	616	3 184	1 628	1 355	411
	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	67	1 031	53	29	141
	SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
	748	—	—	26	80	82	—	5 730	2 198	18 686	6 304	5 284	4 126
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	11	7	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	86	59	127	63	10
	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	29	50	75	20	13
	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	37	45	183	41	40	33
	18	—	—	—	—	7	—	223	66	1 018	230	112	63
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	38	29	9	19
	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	42	516	257	176	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	179	—	—	7	40	20	—	974	341	3 313	1 248	1 099	368
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	103	13	—	—
	39	—	—	—	—	19	—	432	121	1 540	459	227	96
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	418	39	8	24
	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	20	2	2	—
	132	—	—	—	—	14	—	1 122	463	324	1 207	1 457	1 398
	15	—	—	6	—	—	—	248	66	256	145	212	21
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	27	2	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</		

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County				
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	70 683	70 683	49 425	3 909	3 761	7 230	4 357	4 987
Native born	69 110	69 110	48 313	3 721	3 718	7 114	4 311	4 883
Foreign born	1 573	1 573	1 112	188	43	116	46	104
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	237	237	163	43	-	11	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	64 681	64 681	45 695	3 466	3 424	6 663	4 067	4 564
Linguistically isolated households	371	371	235	80	-	11	-	-
Speak a language other than English	3 850	3 850	2 584	291	183	408	162	117
Do not speak English "very well"	1 062	1 062	622	135	33	94	29	-
Speak Spanish	840	840	545	51	20	138	36	16
Do not speak English "very well"	215	215	132	27	8	37	-	-
Linguistically isolated	58	58	49	22	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	536	536	321	115	-	61	7	6
Do not speak English "very well"	220	220	122	60	-	9	7	-
Linguistically isolated	45	45	41	18	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	24 841	24 841	18 336	1 629	1 111	2 367	1 517	1 187
Elementary school	1 081	1 081	682	48	72	43	119	56
Public school	789	789	474	42	60	35	77	37
Elementary or high school	11 318	11 318	7 160	661	625	813	1 009	739
Public school	10 815	10 815	6 764	572	619	757	972	739
College	12 442	12 442	10 494	920	414	1 511	389	392
Public college	12 002	12 002	10 244	891	398	1 438	382	366
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	39 091	39 091	27 200	1 934	2 150	4 036	2 690	3 125
Less than 9th grade	2 981	2 981	1 970	48	188	194	49	147
High school graduate, no diploma	2 656	2 656	1 902	39	115	270	73	204
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 640	9 640	6 406	448	388	963	387	802
Some college, no degree	9 960	9 960	6 325	480	439	848	667	818
Associate degree	3 750	3 750	2 633	223	313	491	247	289
Bachelor's degree	6 947	6 947	5 406	379	482	939	785	696
Graduate or professional degree	3 157	3 157	2 558	317	225	331	482	169
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.6	85.6	85.8	95.5	85.9	88.5	95.5	88.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.8	25.8	29.3	36.0	32.9	31.5	47.1	27.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	232	232	185	260	300	210	87	138
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 349	1 349	1 219	1 385	1 283	795	1 429	1 221
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 164	2 164	2 098	1 825	1 780	1 985	2 164	2 361
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	64 681	64 681	45 695	3 466	3 424	6 663	4 067	4 564
Home house	27 089	27 089	18 768	1 172	1 270	1 922	2 284	2 185
Permanent house in United States	34 810	34 810	25 919	2 073	2 089	4 577	1 683	2 379
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	11 091	11 091	10 310	657	1 090	1 743	924	1 074
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	3 360	3 360	1 351	119	102	241	101	253
Different MSA/PMSEA	10 078	10 078	5 871	336	288	1 243	306	453
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	10 281	10 281	8 387	961	609	1 350	352	599
Road	2 782	2 782	1 008	221	65	164	100	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	58 808	58 808	49 425	3 909	3 748	7 230	4 316	4 987
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30 737	30 737	27 992	2 008	2 220	2 564	3 999	3 019
Rural population	11 875	11 875	-	-	13	-	41	-
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 137	5 137	-	-	-	-	21	-
On farms	1 373	1 373	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	35 724	35 724	25 429	2 000	1 781	4 297	2 206	2 819
Car, truck, or van	31 244	31 244	22 309	1 733	1 646	4 109	2 129	2 642
Drove alone	26 726	26 726	19 245	1 560	1 390	3 598	1 972	2 207
Carpooled	4 518	4 518	3 064	173	256	511	157	435
Public transportation (including taxicab)	309	309	290	20	25	6	12	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	251	251	232	20	-	6	12	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	2 358	2 358	1 817	173	45	54	6	78
Other means	308	308	231	15	19	30	12	18
Worked at home	1 505	1 505	782	59	46	98	47	74
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.04	1.09
Average travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.8	12.7	13.1	12.5	13.3	14.5	13.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 152	1 152	696	71	67	88	56	97
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	5 025	5 025	2 884	173	242	557	219	309
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	12 567	12 567	8 789	584	682	1 622	983	1 063
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5 612	5 612	4 519	459	290	797	475	556
All other times	9 863	9 863	7 759	654	454	1 135	426	720
Worked in MSA of residence	33 290	33 290	23 471	1 874	1 695	3 935	2 053	2 563
Grand Forks city	23 740	23 740	21 515	1 714	1 463	3 456	1 921	2 448
Grand Forks AFB CDP	5 419	5 419	982	80	132	280	75	66
Remainder of Grand Forks County	4 131	4 131	974	80	100	199	57	49
Worked outside MSA of residence	2 434	2 434	1 958	126	86	362	153	256
East Grand Forks city, MN	1 235	1 235	1 048	70	46	190	78	170
Brookston city, MN	120	120	109	-	9	14	14	-
Remainder of Polk County, MN	123	123	104	9	6	30	12	-
Rail County	83	83	70	5	6	7	11	19
Worked elsewhere	873	873	627	42	19	121	38	67

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County—Con.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons .....	3 239	2 642	3 186	4 787	6 019	3 909	953	2 329	2 182	3 748
Native .....	3 179	2 629	3 127	4 655	5 775	3 721	933	2 296	2 163	3 705
Foreign born .....	60	13	59	132	244	188	20	33	19	43
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households .....	37	—	5	36	24	43	—	29	6	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 000	2 448	2 941	4 472	5 732	3 466	946	2 103	2 034	3 411
In linguistically isolated households .....	41	—	5	65	30	80	—	29	6	—
Speak a language other than English .....	192	114	120	340	306	291	51	101	163	183
Do not speak English "very well" .....	107	4	42	65	90	135	—	54	23	33
Speak Spanish .....	69	10	17	42	75	51	—	29	31	20
Do not speak English "very well" .....	31	—	—	—	18	27	—	16	4	8
Linguistically isolated .....	6	—	—	—	18	22	—	9	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	7	9	—	11	80	115	19	—	12	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	1	2	—	11	29	60	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	11	12	18	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	948	777	891	1 493	5 066	1 629	336	694	618	1 111
Preprimary school .....	36	34	27	87	38	48	—	63	39	72
Public school .....	19	30	27	59	19	42	—	37	20	60
Elementary or high school .....	720	619	550	712	272	661	45	346	439	625
Public school .....	693	619	508	695	245	572	45	340	416	619
College .....	192	124	314	694	4 756	920	291	285	140	414
Public college .....	185	104	301	686	4 730	891	291	271	121	398
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over .....	1 987	1 657	1 960	2 973	1 160	1 934	652	1 375	1 357	2 137
Less than 9th grade .....	232	220	266	392	18	48	65	134	183	188
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	209	89	234	284	26	39	61	176	141	115
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	624	491	595	750	58	448	146	334	438	386
Some college, no degree .....	481	414	387	623	347	480	200	296	309	435
Associate degree .....	168	113	162	190	142	223	45	83	98	306
Bachelor's degree .....	230	245	203	439	404	379	108	239	123	482
Graduate or professional degree .....	43	85	113	295	165	317	27	113	65	225
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	77.8	81.4	74.5	77.3	96.2	95.5	80.7	77.5	76.1	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	13.7	19.9	16.1	24.7	49.1	36.0	20.7	25.6	13.9	33.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	191	438	150	469	77	260	96	508	449	304
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 591	2 105	1 225	1 460	1 191	1 385	226	1 467	1 321	1 281
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 187	2 411	2 527	1 881	2 031	1 825	1 147	2 393	2 451	1 791
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 000	2 448	2 941	4 472	5 732	3 466	946	2 103	2 034	3 411
Some house .....	1 922	1 729	1 647	2 413	380	1 172	189	889	1 130	1 251
Different house in United States .....	1 017	712	1 264	1 965	5 149	2 073	711	1 206	856	2 081
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	335	254	805	957	99	657	264	587	578	1 091
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	295	162	51	106	119	27	37	55	107	107
Different MSA/PMSA .....	255	80	225	263	1 863	336	170	268	107	281
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	132	216	183	639	2 639	961	250	314	116	607
Abroad .....	61	7	30	94	203	221	46	8	48	67
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population .....	374	—	3 186	4 787	6 019	3 909	953	2 329	2 182	3 748
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	311	—	2 469	3 415	425	2 008	14	1 219	1 756	2 227
Rural population .....	2 865	2 642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	952	1 134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms .....	275	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 615	1 246	1 523	2 525	2 613	2 000	571	1 030	1 100	1 768
Car, truck, or van .....	1 406	1 051	1 322	2 317	1 426	1 733	407	918	994	1 633
Drove alone .....	1 222	895	1 134	1 967	1 246	1 560	387	747	778	1 377
Carpooled .....	184	156	188	350	180	173	20	171	216	254
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	2	—	42	33	42	20	29	35	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	2	—	34	21	42	20	29	22	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	47	59	124	99	932	173	85	52	38	—
Other means .....	11	13	—	29	28	15	40	9	—	—
Worked at home .....	149	123	35	47	185	59	10	16	61	—
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.03	1.11	1.13	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	16.3	17.1	13.2	11.6	9.6	13.1	14.3	15.0	11.9	12.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	52	38	74	95	6	71	—	43	29	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	226	199	222	217	143	173	84	169	175	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	616	515	451	938	381	584	202	308	367	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	197	203	220	545	263	459	43	215	167	—
All other times .....	375	168	521	683	1 635	654	232	279	301	—
Worked in MSA of residence .....	1 493	1 153	1 401	2 322	2 404	1 874	542	929	1 016	1 681
Grand Forks city .....	904	739	1 272	2 111	2 344	1 714	498	841	929	1 471
Grand Forks AFB CDP .....	211	21	53	84	18	80	14	52	30	13
Remainder of Grand Forks County .....	378	393	76	127	42	80	30	36	57	13
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	122	93	122	203	209	126	29	101	84	—
East Grand Forks city, MN .....	71	50	69	118	51	70	15	68	60	—
Crookston city, MN .....	8	10	—	27	6	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Polk County, MN .....	10	—	—	8	7	9	6	—	—	—
Trail County .....	—	9	—	—	—	5	8	8	6	—
Worked elsewhere .....	33	24	53	50	145	42	—	25	12	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons .....	7 190	2 773	2 672	4 316	4 987	374	—	—	13
Native .....	7 074	2 711	2 626	4 270	4 883	374	—	—	13
Foreign born .....	116	62	46	46	104	—	—	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households .....	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	6 623	2 556	2 479	4 026	4 564	342	—	—	13
In linguistically isolated households .....	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English .....	408	144	156	162	117	42	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	94	42	5	29	—	10	—	—	—
Speak Spanish .....	138	26	36	36	16	28	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	37	7	5	—	—	10	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	61	10	—	7	6	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	2 347	671	727	1 502	1 187	64	—	—	—
Preprimary school .....	43	41	43	119	56	6	—	—	—
Public school .....	35	24	37	77	37	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	793	470	468	1 001	739	39	—	—	—
Public school .....	737	433	428	964	739	23	—	—	—
College .....	1 511	160	216	382	392	19	—	—	—
Public college .....	1 438	141	216	375	366	19	—	—	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over .....	4 016	1 882	1 693	2 664	3 125	272	—	—	13
Less than 9th grade .....	194	126	136	49	147	24	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	270	120	129	73	204	30	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	963	503	493	380	802	108	—	—	—
Some college, no degree .....	848	427	451	654	818	52	—	—	6
Associate degree .....	491	187	136	247	289	34	—	—	7
Bachelor's degree .....	929	326	281	779	696	18	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree .....	321	193	67	482	169	6	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	88.4	86.9	84.3	95.4	88.8	80.1	—	—	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	31.1	27.6	20.6	47.3	27.7	8.8	—	—	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	210	113	128	92	138	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	795	1 421	1 572	1 429	1 221	1 000	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	1 985	1 772	2 418	2 181	2 361	2 000	—	—	1 000
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over .....	6 623	2 556	2 479	4 026	4 564	342	—	—	13
Same house .....	1 882	1 671	1 557	2 257	2 185	139	—	—	13
Different house in United States .....	4 577	863	915	1 669	2 379	203	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	1 743	524	490	910	1 074	83	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	241	44	81	101	253	35	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA .....	1 243	157	166	306	453	26	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	1 350	138	178	352	599	59	—	—	—
Abroad .....	164	22	7	100	—	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population .....	7 190	2 773	2 672	4 316	4 987	374	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	2 524	2 410	2 203	3 999	3 019	311	—	—	—
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over .....	4 277	1 347	1 472	2 173	2 819	211	—	—	13
Car, truck, or van .....	4 089	1 241	1 298	2 102	2 642	187	—	—	13
Drove alone .....	3 578	1 037	1 123	1 951	2 207	153	—	—	13
Carpooled .....	511	204	175	151	435	34	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	6	22	10	12	7	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	6	22	10	12	7	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	54	28	96	—	78	13	—	—	—
Other means .....	30	13	7	12	18	11	—	—	—
Worked at home .....	98	43	61	47	74	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.09	1.11	—	—	1.00
Average travel time to work (minutes) .....	13.4	13.2	13.1	14.5	13.0	9.4	—	—	15.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	88	17	53	56	97	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	557	152	189	213	309	39	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	1 602	613	548	963	1 063	100	—	—	13
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	797	230	237	475	556	22	—	—	—
All other times .....	1 135	292	384	419	720	50	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence .....	3 915	1 260	1 332	2 027	2 563	204	—	—	13
Grand Forks city .....	3 436	1 170	1 216	1 901	2 448	185	—	—	13
Grand Forks AFB CDP .....	280	39	59	75	66	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grand Forks County .....	199	51	57	51	49	19	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	362	87	140	146	256	7	—	—	—
East Grand Forks city, MN .....	190	48	65	78	170	—	—	—	—
Crookston city, MN .....	14	4	22	14	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Polk County, MN .....	30	12	21	5	—	—	—	—	—
Troll County .....	7	—	—	11	19	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere .....	121	23	32	38	67	—	—	—	—

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Con.								
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons .....	40	41	—	2 865	1 099	9 343	3 152	2 642	2 063
Native .....	40	41	—	2 805	1 077	9 055	3 090	2 629	2 047
Foreign born .....	—	—	—	60	22	288	62	13	16
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	—	37	13	19	—	—	5
Persons 5 years and over .....	40	41	—	2 658	1 023	7 925	2 902	2 448	1 936
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	—	41	38	52	—	—	5
Speak a language other than English .....	—	—	—	150	92	668	96	114	146
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	97	67	256	3	4	13
Speak Spanish .....	—	—	—	41	13	223	4	10	4
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	21	7	55	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	—	—	7	—	183	16	9	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	1	—	92	3	2	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	20	15	—	884	252	3 216	845	777	496
Preprimary school .....	—	—	—	30	24	250	46	34	15
Public school .....	—	—	—	19	22	189	40	30	15
Elementary or high school .....	20	8	—	681	193	1 516	672	619	445
Public school .....	20	8	—	670	165	1 516	604	619	445
College .....	—	7	—	173	35	1 450	127	124	35
Public college .....	—	7	—	166	35	1 296	119	104	31
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over .....	20	26	—	1 715	765	4 280	2 020	1 657	1 392
Less than 9th grade .....	—	—	—	208	91	12	244	220	235
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	—	7	—	179	68	187	113	89	111
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	—	—	—	516	241	962	637	491	389
Some college, no degree .....	—	13	—	429	178	1 730	563	414	30
Associate degree .....	—	—	—	134	86	420	179	113	17
Bachelor's degree .....	10	6	—	212	93	630	206	245	139
Graduate or professional degree .....	10	—	—	37	8	339	78	85	49
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	100.0	100.0	—	77.4	79.2	95.4	82.3	81.4	74.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	100.0	23.1	—	14.5	13.2	22.6	14.1	19.9	13.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	—	—	—	206	29	535	146	438	202
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	—	—	—	1 697	1 515	1 493	1 636	2 105	1 877
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 000	1 000	—	2 206	2 466	2 141	2 476	2 411	2 662
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over .....	40	41	—	2 658	1 023	7 925	2 902	2 448	1 936
Same house .....	40	27	—	1 783	796	930	1 681	1 729	1 322
Different house in United States .....	—	14	—	814	215	5 354	1 168	712	614
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	—	14	—	252	29	79	143	254	4
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	—	—	—	260	114	424	631	162	4
Different MSA/PMSA .....	—	—	—	229	48	3 609	174	80	1
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	—	—	—	73	24	1 242	220	216	1
Abroad .....	—	—	—	61	12	1 641	53	7	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population .....	40	—	—	—	—	9 343	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	40	—	—	—	—	2 705	—	—	—
Rural population .....	—	41	—	2 865	1 099	—	3 152	2 642	2 063
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	21	—	952	454	—	1 591	1 134	91
On farms .....	—	—	—	275	116	—	432	361	15
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over .....	20	33	—	1 404	462	4 968	1 334	1 246	81
Car, truck, or van .....	20	27	—	1 219	342	4 594	1 082	1 051	43
Drove alone .....	20	21	—	1 069	279	3 770	852	895	24
Carpooled .....	—	6	—	150	63	824	230	156	2
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	—	6	—	34	26	216	113	59	15
Other means .....	—	—	—	—	8	41	2	13	—
Worked at home .....	—	—	—	149	86	117	128	123	—
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.00	1.13	—	1.07	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.09	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	5.5	12.5	—	17.5	17.5	9.8	16.3	17.1	11.2
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	—	—	—	52	16	235	59	38	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	—	6	—	187	92	1 269	249	199	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	20	20	—	516	163	1 969	354	515	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	—	—	—	175	79	313	220	203	—
All other times .....	—	7	—	325	26	1 065	324	168	—
Worked in MSA of residence .....	20	26	—	1 289	392	4 880	1 251	1 153	—
Grand Forks city .....	20	20	—	719	89	397	193	739	—
Grand Forks AFB CDP .....	—	—	—	211	35	3 762	356	21	—
Remainder of Grand Forks County .....	—	6	—	359	268	721	702	393	—
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	—	7	—	115	70	88	83	93	—
East Grand Forks city, MN .....	—	—	—	71	8	34	20	50	—
Crookston city, MN .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—
Remainder of Polk County, MN .....	—	7	—	10	—	—	2	—	—
Trail County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Worked elsewhere .....	—	—	—	33	62	54	61	24	—



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Grand Forks County					
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	53 667	53 667	38 775	2 822	2 705	5 865	3 151	3 862	
In labor force	38 191	38 191	27 266	2 159	1 908	4 598	2 303	2 968	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.2	71.2	70.3	76.5	70.5	78.4	73.1	76.9	
Civilian labor force	33 386	33 386	26 461	2 097	1 822	4 307	2 254	2 943	
Employed	31 544	31 544	25 076	1 987	1 720	4 105	2 175	2 853	
Unemployed	1 842	1 842	1 385	110	102	202	79	90	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.7	3.5	3.1	
Not in labor force	15 476	15 476	11 509	663	797	1 267	848	894	
Institutionalized persons	707	707	543	—	179	—	—	75	
Enrolled in school	4 967	4 967	4 333	364	118	475	187	161	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	4 945	4 945	3 628	78	275	484	287	376	
Females 16 years and over	26 300	26 300	19 463	1 419	1 491	2 957	1 592	2 078	
In labor force	16 720	16 720	12 641	1 058	927	2 148	1 057	1 443	
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.6	63.6	64.9	74.6	62.2	72.6	66.4	69.4	
Civilian labor force	16 143	16 143	12 530	1 045	902	2 104	1 045	1 443	
Employed	15 349	15 349	12 002	1 004	862	2 024	1 005	1 409	
Unemployed	794	794	528	41	40	80	40	34	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.8	2.4	
With own children under 6 years	5 298	5 298	3 350	377	277	475	247	377	
In labor force	3 576	3 576	2 465	264	214	373	203	290	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 192	4 192	2 722	240	255	368	424	274	
In labor force	3 321	3 321	2 221	190	223	321	293	233	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 053	7 053	4 390	532	421	634	316	492	
All parents present in household in labor force	4 515	4 515	3 036	325	303	486	242	393	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	11 034	11 034	6 898	610	708	725	1 037	672	
All parents present in household in labor force	8 113	8 113	5 289	469	593	598	681	525	
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 863	4 863	3 866	198	158	344	257	206	
Not enrolled in school	588	588	350	28	26	68	29	33	
Unemployed or not in labor force	135	135	9	11	9	7	—	8	
Not high school graduate	175	175	117	9	5	16	8	7	
Employed	93	93	74	9	—	7	8	7	
Unemployed	28	28	14	—	5	9	—	—	
Not in labor force	44	44	25	—	—	—	—	—	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	31 544	31 544	25 076	1 987	1 720	4 105	2 175	2 853	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 617	3 617	3 045	164	272	661	395	412	
Professional specialty occupations	5 351	5 351	4 625	426	332	642	531	449	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 072	1 072	876	78	65	178	89	103	
Sales occupations	4 323	4 323	3 690	315	280	655	407	526	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 595	4 595	3 746	275	238	617	322	383	
Private household occupations	147	147	102	15	—	7	—	5	
Protective service occupations	430	430	300	27	17	13	28	44	
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 856	4 856	3 635	340	212	558	160	381	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	965	965	267	21	19	33	20	22	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 628	2 628	1 961	91	134	334	128	196	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 038	1 038	873	83	29	147	29	153	
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 289	1 289	973	93	53	115	6	102	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 233	1 233	983	59	69	145	60	77	
Construction	1 409	1 409	1 068	75	92	220	106	114	
Manufacturing	1 898	1 898	1 600	120	55	247	135	229	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	1 976	1 976	1 665	123	130	224	150	135	
Wholesale and retail trade	8 077	8 077	6 676	576	393	1 167	514	796	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 608	1 608	1 409	71	105	243	209	211	
Business and repair services	1 003	1 003	833	68	47	175	49	37	
Professional and related services	10 775	10 775	8 833	668	621	1 332	806	937	
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	31 544	31 544	25 076	1 987	1 720	4 105	2 175	2 853	
Private wage and salary workers	20 749	20 749	17 020	1 316	1 217	2 907	1 501	2 007	
Government workers	8 372	8 372	6 657	561	396	974	528	688	
Local government workers	1 968	1 968	1 562	79	62	211	226	204	
Self-employed workers	2 349	2 349	1 358	101	101	224	146	158	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	43 585	43 585	31 404	2 369	2 059	5 034	2 512	3 196	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	31 143	31 143	21 472	1 587	1 613	3 712	1 773	2 335	
50 to 52 weeks	21 293	21 293	13 924	1 029	1 244	2 596	1 221	1 614	
40 to 49 weeks	3 310	3 310	2 493	211	146	299	288	331	
27 to 39 weeks	2 176	2 176	1 613	113	106	325	93	160	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 342	6 342	5 087	369	276	693	436	480	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	42 557	42 557	33 319	2 654	2 149	5 018	2 751	3 326	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	917	917	801	60	28	90	65	53	
With a mobility limitation	494	494	414	54	13	66	27	10	
In labor force	143	143	120	13	7	16	16	—	
With a self-care limitation	640	640	565	32	15	63	49	53	
With a work disability	2 519	2 519	2 010	178	118	285	107	217	
In labor force	1 277	1 277	1 019	95	62	135	48	181	
Prevented from working	921	921	755	63	51	126	48	29	
With a work disability	40 038	40 038	31 309	2 476	2 031	4 733	2 644	3 109	
In labor force	31 478	31 478	24 983	1 974	1 744	4 100	2 149	2 702	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 598	5 598	4 108	106	291	556	351	436	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	803	803	682	20	75	52	29	42	
With a mobility limitation	482	482	389	8	37	37	16	34	
With a self-care limitation	528	528	455	20	31	28	24	8	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Workers	1 273	1 273	1 037	110	63	99	77	88	
Mean family income (dollars)	18 861	18 861	19 309	8 419	25 917	22 341	29 177	29 378	
Worker	4 161	4 161	2 674	244	176	363	307	318	
Mean family income (dollars)	31 956	31 956	34 920	18 396	32 971	31 570	76 712	29 523	
or more workers	11 798	11 798	7 924	577	617	1 251	902	1 002	
Mean family income (dollars)	38 613	38 613	40 976	36 957	45 099	38 210	61 513	38 567	



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County—Con.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	2 321	1 893	2 452	3 786	5 394	2 822	946	1 738	1 629	2 692
In labor force	1 726	1 304	1 666	2 690	2 955	2 159	614	1 111	1 182	1 895
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.4	68.9	67.9	71.1	54.8	76.5	64.9	63.9	72.6	70.4
Civilian labor force	1 606	1 297	1 620	2 631	2 930	2 097	585	1 074	1 139	1 809
Employed	1 508	1 249	1 483	2 485	2 699	1 987	549	1 002	1 075	1 707
Unemployed	98	48	137	146	231	110	36	72	64	102
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	3.7	8.5	5.5	7.9	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.6
Not in labor force	595	589	786	1 096	2 439	663	332	627	447	797
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	88	6	—	50	—	8	179
Enrolled in school	102	65	126	228	2 280	364	93	120	56	118
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	267	310	383	466	50	78	93	289	228	275
Females 16 years and over	1 122	905	1 204	1 845	2 453	1 419	433	942	785	1 485
In labor force	753	561	727	1 184	1 481	1 058	245	479	498	921
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.1	62.0	60.4	64.2	60.4	74.6	56.6	50.8	63.4	62.0
Civilian labor force	732	561	727	1 173	1 481	1 045	245	479	492	896
Employed	692	534	695	1 124	1 384	1 004	239	440	465	856
Unemployed	40	27	32	49	97	41	6	39	27	40
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	6.5	3.9	2.4	8.1	5.5	4.5
With own children under 6 years	192	198	182	325	312	377	8	224	143	277
In labor force	136	141	118	241	186	264	—	154	85	214
With own children 6 to 17 years only	276	243	207	287	82	240	—	93	153	252
In labor force	227	194	161	270	59	190	—	70	132	222
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	310	243	280	365	365	532	7	277	187	42
All parents present in household in labor force	232	165	173	270	132	325	7	180	120	30
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	698	599	523	700	264	610	—	351	393	70
All parents present in household in labor force	534	458	352	623	99	469	—	234	340	59
Persons 16 to 19 years	170	157	172	237	1 758	198	25	95	117	15
Not enrolled in school	18	22	23	28	14	28	7	31	22	2
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	3	12	—	14	9	—	5	—	1
Not high school graduate	8	1	8	28	7	9	—	14	—	—
Employed	6	—	—	28	—	9	—	9	—	—
Unemployed	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	5	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 508	1 249	1 483	2 485	2 699	1 987	549	1 002	1 075	1 707
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	145	124	106	281	195	164	55	82	65	264
Professional specialty occupations	133	163	217	510	597	426	120	195	111	352
Technicians and related support occupations	28	32	33	68	96	78	13	43	22	65
Sales occupations	146	183	164	256	350	315	32	148	142	280
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	239	172	216	286	533	275	78	115	181	268
Private household occupations	7	14	13	19	37	15	6	—	—	7
Protective service occupations	29	4	11	20	40	27	15	8	13	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	210	164	289	323	503	340	110	133	170	222
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	146	9	56	57	21	8	—	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	177	127	164	287	111	91	25	94	164	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	87	24	67	62	28	83	26	58	95	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	111	47	112	171	57	93	22	59	63	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	49	82	146	95	59	39	67	43	—
Construction	92	77	52	108	29	75	16	61	82	—
Manufacturing	132	51	132	180	53	120	51	96	111	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	112	77	140	236	82	123	63	83	70	—
Wholesale and retail trade	352	293	375	648	686	571	129	280	340	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	53	51	66	88	96	71	48	31	32	—
Business and repair services	62	31	89	95	61	68	8	33	77	—
Professional and related services	381	383	447	853	1 346	668	155	324	288	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 508	1 249	1 483	2 485	2 699	1 987	549	1 002	1 075	1 707
Private wage and salary workers	975	808	1 059	1 613	1 512	1 316	436	754	718	1 222
Government workers	343	230	380	747	1 101	561	98	205	247	—
Local government workers	70	98	95	201	86	79	39	44	70	—
Self-employed workers	190	204	44	117	80	101	15	36	105	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 882	1 575	1 869	2 912	4 892	2 369	722	1 206	1 278	2 111
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 453	1 220	1 327	2 152	2 144	1 587	507	872	1 006	1 111
50 to 52 weeks	1 075	830	901	1 479	399	1 029	325	566	738	—
40 to 49 weeks	137	121	213	304	179	211	96	87	120	—
27 to 39 weeks	64	80	91	134	227	113	26	80	58	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	234	179	322	476	1 074	369	120	145	146	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 869	1 561	2 005	3 111	5 304	2 654	755	1 370	1 325	2 111
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	18	123	149	18	60	78	38	28	—
With a mobility limitation	6	3	38	94	6	54	31	38	8	—
In labor force	—	—	30	31	—	13	7	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	5	15	103	90	12	32	58	16	20	—
With a work disability	123	63	264	282	109	178	82	116	88	—
In labor force	77	43	141	122	60	95	45	16	65	—
Prevented from working	39	7	107	106	12	63	37	74	23	—
No work disability	1 746	1 498	1 741	2 829	5 195	2 476	673	1 254	1 237	2 111
In labor force	1 464	1 239	1 461	2 447	2 861	1 974	535	1 016	1 049	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	332	325	401	528	59	106	112	331	253	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	33	127	107	—	20	27	82	39	—
With a mobility limitation	30	19	34	55	—	8	7	40	27	—
With a self-care limitation	16	23	110	79	—	20	20	49	17	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	57	51	110	135	70	110	10	88	49	—
Mean family income (dollars)	17 613	16 651	18 805	17 391	13 161	8 419	13 480	7 247	14 859	25 000
1 worker	182	164	188	206	206	244	25	181	111	—
Mean family income (dollars)	29 229	36 736	21 006	44 738	19 984	18 396	24 158	32 598	26 410	32 000
2 or more workers	635	544	523	797	378	577	61	267	402	—
Mean family income (dollars)	39 486	46 690	34 745	39 629	22 689	36 957	24 642	45 021	33 789	45 000

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Can.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	5 845	2 134	2 055	3 118	3 862	302	—	—	13
In labor force	4 578	1 397	1 562	2 270	2 968	219	—	—	13
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.3	65.5	76.0	72.8	76.9	72.5	—	—	100.0
Civilian labor force	4 287	1 380	1 534	2 221	2 943	211	—	—	13
Employed	4 085	1 330	1 476	2 142	2 853	203	—	—	13
Unemployed	202	50	58	79	90	8	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.8	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 267	737	493	848	894	83	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	137	—	—	75	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	475	88	31	187	161	6	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	484	311	248	287	376	60	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	2 947	1 125	1 026	1 572	2 078	149	—	—	6
In labor force	2 138	635	698	1 037	1 443	97	—	—	6
Percent of females 16 years and over	72.5	56.4	68.0	66.0	69.4	65.1	—	—	100.0
Civilian labor force	2 094	635	698	1 025	1 443	97	—	—	6
Employed	2 014	624	674	985	1 409	89	—	—	6
Unemployed	80	11	24	40	34	8	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	1.7	3.4	3.9	2.4	8.2	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	475	217	161	247	377	25	—	—	—
In labor force	373	170	134	203	290	25	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	368	130	194	418	274	21	—	—	—
In labor force	321	98	156	287	233	21	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	634	247	219	316	492	48	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	486	181	176	242	393	48	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	725	455	444	1 029	672	24	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	598	379	380	673	525	15	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	344	128	156	257	206	15	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	68	19	22	29	33	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	16	6	9	8	7	—	—	—	—
Employed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 085	1 330	1 476	2 142	2 853	203	—	—	13
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	651	188	180	382	412	18	—	—	6
Professional specialty occupations	632	313	182	531	449	10	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	178	43	45	83	103	6	—	—	—
Sales occupations	655	180	210	400	526	32	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	617	194	273	322	383	35	—	—	—
Private household occupations	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13	24	40	28	44	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	558	170	258	160	381	28	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	33	11	12	13	22	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	334	78	128	128	196	27	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	147	55	19	29	153	29	—	—	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	115	38	64	6	102	18	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	145	36	65	60	77	—	—	—	—
Construction	220	22	91	106	114	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	247	88	79	129	229	30	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	224	107	106	150	135	16	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	1 157	288	439	507	796	68	—	—	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	243	107	86	209	211	16	—	—	—
Business and repair services	175	34	60	42	37	7	—	—	—
Professional and related services	1 322	573	441	800	937	58	—	—	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 085	1 330	1 476	2 142	2 853	203	—	—	13
Private wage and salary workers	2 897	847	1 024	1 475	2 007	158	—	—	13
Government workers	964	347	350	528	688	45	—	—	—
Local government workers	201	86	167	226	204	2	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	224	136	102	139	158	—	—	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	5 014	1 525	1 671	2 479	3 196	225	—	—	13
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 692	1 141	1 174	1 747	2 335	188	—	—	13
50 to 52 weeks	2 586	836	861	1 195	1 614	157	—	—	6
40 to 49 weeks	299	71	132	288	331	23	—	—	7
27 to 39 weeks	315	127	83	93	160	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	693	240	295	429	480	22	—	—	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 998	1 635	1 758	2 718	3 326	224	—	—	13
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90	19	52	65	53	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	66	12	17	27	10	—	—	—	—
In labor force	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	63	13	41	49	53	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	285	74	90	107	217	7	—	—	7
In labor force	135	19	37	48	181	—	—	—	7
Prevented from working	126	33	39	48	29	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	4 713	1 561	1 668	2 611	3 109	217	—	—	6
In labor force	4 080	1 327	1 476	2 116	2 702	201	—	—	6
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	556	345	269	351	436	70	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	41	22	29	42	19	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	37	27	22	16	34	19	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	33	22	24	8	14	—	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	99	55	63	77	88	20	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	22 341	33 196	19 224	29 177	29 378	27 312	—	—	—
Worker	363	184	95	307	318	15	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	31 570	34 293	27 852	76 712	29 523	36 751	—	—	—
Two or more workers	1 241	527	586	889	1 002	64	—	—	7
Mean family income (dollars)	38 051	46 585	39 871	61 557	38 567	30 699	—	—	52 000



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Can.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Can.								
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	20	33	—	2 019	831	6 244	2 304	1 893	1 53
In labor force	20	33	—	1 507	494	5 241	1 460	1 304	85
Percent of persons 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	—	74.6	59.4	83.9	63.4	68.9	55.1
Civilian labor force	20	33	—	1 395	468	1 601	1 261	1 297	83
Employed	20	33	—	1 305	444	1 442	1 156	1 249	80
Unemployed	—	—	—	90	24	159	105	48	3
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	6.5	5.1	9.9	8.3	3.7	3
Not in labor force	—	—	—	512	337	1 003	844	589	68
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	10
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	96	42	270	100	65	6
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	207	137	—	376	310	28
Females 16 years and over	10	20	—	973	371	2 581	1 164	905	80
In labor force	10	20	—	656	166	1 646	644	561	37
Percent of females 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	—	67.4	44.7	63.8	55.3	62.0	45.3
Civilian labor force	10	20	—	635	163	1 244	604	561	37
Employed	10	20	—	603	149	1 105	565	534	35
Unemployed	—	—	—	32	14	139	39	27	15
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	5.0	8.6	11.2	6.5	4.8	4
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	167	55	1 184	227	198	11
In labor force	—	—	—	111	31	583	153	141	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	6	—	255	67	496	237	243	12
In labor force	—	6	—	206	40	360	172	194	12
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	262	86	1 623	297	243	1
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	184	52	751	201	165	1
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	8	—	674	201	1 583	658	599	4
All parents present in household in labor force	—	8	—	510	128	1 003	429	458	2
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	155	41	358	181	157	1
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	18	7	157	19	22	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	4	5	35	4	3	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	8	5	37	2	1	—
Employed	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	2	2	9	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	3	9	2	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	20	33	—	1 305	444	1 442	1 156	1 249	81
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	13	—	127	30	92	112	124	5
Professional specialty occupations	10	—	—	123	53	161	134	163	5
Technicians and related support occupations	—	6	—	22	11	75	33	32	—
Sales occupations	—	7	—	114	14	151	112	183	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	204	30	214	118	172	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	29	—	6	12	14	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	29	—	81	14	4	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	182	43	487	200	164	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	7	—	146	116	—	156	146	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	150	9	82	131	127	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	58	9	34	15	24	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	93	18	24	61	47	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	50	23	35	58	49	—
Construction	—	—	—	92	28	28	72	77	—
Manufacturing	—	6	—	102	25	43	44	51	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	96	17	32	42	77	—
Wholesale and retail trade	10	7	—	284	48	357	258	293	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	37	13	42	29	51	—
Business and repair services	—	7	—	55	11	24	31	31	—
Professional and related services	10	6	—	323	92	518	345	383	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	20	33	—	1 305	444	1 442	1 156	1 249	81
Private wage and salary workers	10	26	—	817	268	644	574	808	5
Government workers	10	—	—	298	80	672	320	230	—
Local government workers	10	—	—	68	33	40	101	98	—
Self-employed workers	—	7	—	190	91	121	248	204	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	20	33	—	1 657	662	5 440	1 743	1 575	1
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	20	26	—	1 265	498	4 628	1 290	1 220	—
50 to 52 weeks	10	—	—	918	280	3 933	867	830	—
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	114	49	353	108	121	—
27 to 39 weeks	10	—	—	64	83	126	150	80	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	7	—	212	69	369	223	179	—
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	20	33	—	1 645	645	2 600	1 625	1 561	1
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	7	12	32	34	18	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	6	10	25	32	3	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6	8	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	5	10	16	18	15	—
With a work disability	—	—	—	116	52	88	123	63	—
In labor force	—	—	—	77	25	28	50	43	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—	32	21	24	54	7	—
No work disability	20	33	—	1 529	593	2 512	1 502	1 498	—
In labor force	20	33	—	1 263	420	1 569	1 165	1 239	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	262	160	4	423	325	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	11	13	—	42	33	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	11	13	—	32	19	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	2	10	—	26	23	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	—	—	—	37	21	5	70	51	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	12 370	26 550	10	15 432	16 651	20
1 worker	—	—	—	167	46	727	217	164	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	28 553	27 456	22 064	24 782	36 736	36
2 or more workers	10	13	—	571	231	1 600	560	544	—
Mean family income (dollars)	58 000	58 502	—	40 471	36 712	26 156	31 809	46 690	36



**Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County				
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	25 455	25 455	18 646	1 561	1 351	3 237	1 419	2 179
Less than \$5,000	1 643	1 643	1 460	174	86	166	11	147
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 514	2 514	2 119	204	132	340	26	208
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 978	2 978	2 024	261	58	398	37	218
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 495	5 495	3 534	297	236	706	107	380
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 890	4 890	3 469	251	270	660	172	517
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 370	4 370	3 193	196	257	597	380	372
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 607	2 607	2 055	141	264	286	380	300
\$75,000 to \$99,999	504	504	425	9	14	52	164	30
\$100,000 or more	454	454	367	28	34	32	142	7
Median (dollars)	25 162	25 162	25 456	19 149	29 769	25 124	48 368	27 817
Mean (dollars)	30 087	30 087	30 583	25 418	34 484	29 363	60 429	29 399
Families	17 232	17 232	11 635	931	856	1 713	1 286	1 408
Median income (dollars)	30 377	30 377	32 417	23 867	39 670	31 863	50 771	34 299
Males 15 years and over, with income	26 866	26 866	18 893	1 291	1 209	2 851	1 541	1 776
Median income (dollars)	16 122	16 122	15 516	15 308	21 390	18 723	32 447	18 504
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.9	52.9	45.7	47.4	62.9	54.5	58.5	53.2
Median income (dollars)	21 822	21 822	24 385	22 444	24 972	24 480	40 385	25 933
Females 15 years and over, with income	23 622	23 622	17 934	1 306	1 344	2 794	1 370	1 938
Median income (dollars)	8 134	8 134	8 243	7 101	11 835	9 872	11 417	9 648
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.9	29.9	29.4	31.2	36.0	37.3	23.3	34.5
Median income (dollars)	14 975	14 975	15 565	15 473	17 465	15 255	18 969	15 498
Per capita income (dollars)	11 414	11 414	11 902	10 207	12 641	13 126	19 630	12 898
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	25 455	25 455	18 646	1 561	1 351	3 237	1 419	2 179
With earnings	22 199	22 199	15 950	1 406	1 112	2 882	1 270	1 964
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 889	28 889	29 537	24 296	34 777	27 904	54 478	27 533
With Social Security income	4 706	4 706	3 525	142	311	483	270	294
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 200	8 200	8 376	8 222	6 805	8 094	10 984	9 804
With public assistance income	1 042	1 042	866	95	51	108	12	85
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 253	3 253	3 464	3 813	2 489	4 222	5 760	3 533
With retirement income	2 336	2 336	1 832	80	153	251	165	188
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 945	7 945	8 326	9 698	8 409	7 224	9 811	11 556
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	35 546	35 546	37 653	28 720	41 194	35 886	63 205	35 950
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 525	34 525	36 605	26 915	42 869	34 824	63 530	34 404
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 891	36 891	38 905	33 004	38 244	36 977	62 835	37 492
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 546	38 546	42 289	36 703	44 982	40 980	65 483	39 748
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 517	38 517	43 007	36 386	47 701	41 156	66 533	40 055
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 583	38 583	41 484	37 328	39 991	40 802	64 299	39 451
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 984	15 984	15 588	11 166	18 793	15 595	25 239	18 046
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 943	11 943	11 614	10 206	14 330	12 634	21 246	12 346
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 941	24 941	24 406	18 846	28 936	20 455	30 333	28 348
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	17 232	17 232	11 635	931	856	1 713	1 286	1 408
Householder worked in 1989	15 236	15 236	10 022	800	761	1 568	1 139	1 291
With related children under 18 years	9 969	9 969	6 470	655	546	917	695	758
With related children under 5 years	5 039	5 039	3 277	363	238	508	245	429
Married-couple families	14 598	14 598	9 435	631	720	1 350	1 206	1 125
Householder worked in 1989	13 228	13 228	8 395	582	647	1 241	1 080	1 056
With related children under 18 years	8 259	8 259	5 032	419	466	695	649	571
With related children under 5 years	4 348	4 348	2 677	240	201	421	245	351
Female householder, no husband present	1 959	1 959	1 719	234	108	280	66	219
Householder worked in 1989	1 423	1 423	1 221	152	95	248	45	184
With related children under 18 years	1 419	1 419	1 244	208	75	192	37	168
With related children under 5 years	591	591	532	114	37	78	-	74
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 073	11 073	9 706	983	678	2 321	144	929
Nonfamily householder	8 223	8 223	7 011	630	495	1 524	133	771
5 years and over	2 078	2 078	1 619	30	159	249	65	150
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	64 904	64 904	45 059	3 904	3 582	7 177	4 357	4 912
Persons under 18 years	18 241	18 241	11 403	1 142	1 135	1 400	1 353	1 219
Related children under 18 years	18 190	18 190	11 360	1 142	1 129	1 379	1 353	1 212
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 261	12 261	7 683	704	792	826	1 063	789
Persons 65 years and over	5 598	5 598	4 108	106	291	556	351	436
Persons 75 years and over	2 358	2 358	1 759	29	198	262	89	152
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	1 461	1 461	1 147	212	62	111	18	138
Percent below poverty level	8.5	8.5	9.9	22.8	7.2	6.5	1.4	9.8
Householder worked in 1989	980	980	732	119	56	87	-	117
With related children under 18 years	1 186	1 186	927	184	47	90	7	102
With related children under 5 years	763	763	601	142	25	59	-	63
Married-couple families	656	656	395	53	18	15	11	42
Householder worked in 1989	496	496	284	37	18	15	-	42
With related children under 18 years	455	455	247	45	11	15	-	16
With related children under 5 years	337	337	192	38	-	9	-	16
Female householder, no husband present	750	750	701	130	36	87	7	96
Householder worked in 1989	431	431	397	53	30	63	-	75
With related children under 18 years	704	704	657	130	36	66	7	86
With related children under 5 years	401	401	386	95	25	41	-	47
Unrelated individuals	3 436	3 436	3 219	447	164	770	12	212
Nonfamily householder	2 099	2 099	1 927	239	101	377	6	160
5 years and over	409	409	298	3	20	36	-	14
Persons	7 995	7 995	6 526	1 067	338	1 049	70	544
Percent below poverty level	12.3	12.3	14.5	27.3	9.4	14.6	1.6	11.1
Persons under 18 years	2 289	2 289	1 651	340	96	139	22	150
Related children under 18 years	2 264	2 264	1 628	340	90	131	22	150
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 339	1 339	967	183	54	65	22	85
Persons 65 years and over	512	512	364	3	20	42	11	14
Persons 75 years and over	280	280	215	-	13	21	11	9
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 080	3 080	2 710	420	156	405	59	183
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	11 372	11 372	8 437	1 283	456	1 412	121	709
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	22 333	22 333	14 566	1 936	756	2 376	303	1 105

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County—Con.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 133	904	1 338	1 872	986	1 561	583	1 107	860	1 344
Less than \$5,000	33	22	34	171	193	174	125	217	55	86
\$5,000 to \$9,999	54	55	263	164	232	204	125	254	61	132
\$10,000 to \$14,999	123	55	177	137	132	261	119	154	127	58
\$15,000 to \$24,999	262	177	317	395	225	297	133	165	181	236
\$25,000 to \$34,999	242	178	252	337	121	251	58	111	197	270
\$35,000 to \$49,999	247	216	181	365	44	196	23	125	182	257
\$50,000 to \$74,999	141	115	89	234	10	141	—	16	51	257
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	26	10	44	20	9	—	19	6	—
\$100,000 or more	16	60	15	25	9	28	—	46	—	34
Median (dollars)	28 115	32 266	20 169	27 270	11 977	19 149	11 347	12 992	25 341	29 660
Mean (dollars)	32 220	39 911	25 763	31 579	16 719	25 418	13 658	23 274	26 153	34 393
Families	874	759	821	1 193	654	931	96	536	562	849
Median income (dollars)	32 308	34 181	25 605	33 156	16 731	23 867	23 654	21 979	30 636	39 505
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 190	958	1 239	1 903	2 841	1 291	513	738	836	1 202
Median income (dollars)	18 316	21 687	14 892	17 134	4 088	15 308	10 087	15 551	17 420	21 308
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.0	60.1	46.5	45.0	7.7	47.4	42.1	51.9	54.4	63.2
Median income (dollars)	22 829	27 051	19 300	23 270	14 063	22 444	12 172	22 730	21 899	24 972
Females 15 years and over, with income	979	817	1 103	1 743	2 271	1 306	394	838	715	1 338
Median income (dollars)	9 821	9 021	8 696	9 106	3 152	7 101	7 841	6 561	9 030	11 774
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.1	30.2	29.5	35.7	7.9	31.2	27.7	21.8	39.6	35.7
Median income (dollars)	14 117	15 729	14 083	16 967	11 415	15 473	13 672	14 923	13 575	17 361
Per capita income (dollars)	11 392	13 729	10 879	12 519	4 769	10 207	10 199	11 101	10 433	12 592
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 133	904	1 338	1 872	986	1 561	583	1 107	860	1 344
With earnings	1 015	825	1 104	1 570	891	1 406	443	793	710	1 105
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 249	37 660	25 289	30 897	14 916	24 296	14 050	26 702	26 421	34 788
With Social Security income	242	244	360	442	46	142	145	282	223	311
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 323	8 518	8 784	8 533	13 234	8 222	5 952	5 809	7 197	6 805
With public assistance income	37	14	136	110	55	95	22	84	28	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 905	1 404	3 507	3 656	3 164	3 813	1 546	2 503	4 210	2 488
With retirement income	177	59	121	262	62	80	46	81	96	151
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 835	6 789	6 726	7 005	14 485	9 698	4 451	7 767	6 669	8 409
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	35 924	42 521	29 463	38 230	20 817	28 720	23 353	34 624	30 681	41 101
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 551	45 645	28 760	35 434	16 862	26 915	22 000	37 480	29 884	42 861
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 349	38 166	30 225	41 107	26 736	33 004	23 476	29 671	31 735	37 921
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 286	44 100	33 328	42 675	22 622	36 703	23 329	47 424	32 196	44 911
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 429	47 449	32 972	41 477	18 943	36 386	22 000	59 633	32 555	47 700
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 281	39 449	33 720	43 873	26 736	37 328	23 503	31 985	31 744	39 651
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 455	14 266	13 702	19 073	10 703	11 166	24 789	7 401	21 393	18 791
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 403	13 645	12 722	12 021	10 703	10 206	—	6 031	15 318	14 331
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 068	27 921	15 223	28 789	—	18 846	24 789	14 305	33 077	28 931
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	874	759	821	1 193	654	931	96	536	562	849
Householder worked in 1989	773	688	652	962	504	800	74	426	478	754
With related children under 18 years	468	442	427	624	392	655	8	340	320	529
With related children under 5 years	157	154	218	266	251	363	8	219	131	238
Married-couple families	801	701	634	950	555	631	69	351	452	713
Householder worked in 1989	713	638	526	828	442	582	55	295	406	640
With related children under 18 years	432	414	332	480	293	419	8	196	252	466
With related children under 5 years	147	150	190	215	200	240	8	110	125	201
Female householder, no husband present	38	23	125	214	99	234	12	157	76	111
Householder worked in 1989	28	18	80	112	62	152	12	103	48	84
With related children under 18 years	23	22	76	138	99	208	—	131	50	79
With related children under 5 years	8	4	14	51	51	114	—	96	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	305	173	689	1 006	436	983	685	709	387	611
Nonfamily householder	259	145	517	679	332	630	487	571	298	411
65 years and over	102	70	153	164	13	30	88	221	87	111
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 233	2 642	3 181	4 658	2 307	3 904	903	2 329	2 161	3 511
Persons under 18 years	1 009	842	803	1 083	629	1 142	7	628	580	1 111
Related children under 18 years	1 008	842	803	1 083	629	1 142	7	628	580	1 111
Related children 5 to 17 years	772	648	558	795	342	704	—	402	439	711
Persons 65 years and over	332	325	401	528	59	106	112	331	253	211
Persons 75 years and over	96	112	182	213	28	29	92	158	117	111
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	42	39	81	118	195	212	—	127	39	—
Percent below poverty level	4.8	5.1	9.9	9.9	29.8	22.8	—	23.7	6.9	—
Householder worked in 1989	34	29	40	79	134	119	—	67	17	—
With related children under 18 years	26	31	55	118	156	184	—	108	28	—
With related children under 5 years	15	17	26	65	108	142	—	95	6	—
Married-couple families	40	31	52	14	137	53	—	22	17	—
Householder worked in 1989	32	23	20	14	108	37	—	16	6	—
With related children under 18 years	24	23	33	14	98	45	—	9	6	—
With related children under 5 years	15	13	20	14	80	38	—	9	6	—
Female householder, no husband present	2	8	29	104	58	130	—	100	22	—
Householder worked in 1989	2	6	20	65	26	53	—	46	11	—
With related children under 18 years	2	8	22	104	58	130	—	94	22	—
With related children under 5 years	—	4	6	51	28	95	—	81	—	—
Unrelated individuals	35	18	150	351	292	447	239	346	73	—
Nonfamily householder	31	12	68	188	220	239	174	265	48	—
65 years and over	19	8	13	23	—	3	36	102	20	—
Persons	221	161	457	711	897	1 067	239	693	178	—
Percent below poverty level	6.8	6.1	14.4	15.3	38.9	27.3	26.5	29.8	8.2	—
Persons under 18 years	90	67	150	214	266	340	—	173	33	—
Related children under 18 years	89	67	150	214	266	340	—	173	33	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	59	43	122	143	129	183	—	93	25	—
Persons 65 years and over	27	17	30	23	—	3	36	114	32	—
Persons 75 years and over	10	—	14	15	—	—	21	72	27	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	54	72	189	307	280	420	91	377	108	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	336	246	681	810	1 051	1 283	313	900	273	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	841	587	1 397	1 451	1 611	1 936	560	1 216	638	—



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	3 227	984	1 019	1 406	2 179	180	—	—	7
Less than \$5,000	166	22	53	11	147	6	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	340	25	77	26	208	8	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	398	89	96	37	218	21	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	706	176	164	107	380	52	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	660	194	273	172	517	56	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	597	257	190	374	372	30	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	276	160	146	373	300	2	—	—	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	52	38	14	164	30	5	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	32	23	6	142	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	25 051	34 125	28 613	48 333	27 817	25 278	—	—	50 480
Mean (dollars)	29 274	38 572	31 243	60 447	29 399	26 406	—	—	52 000
Families	1 703	766	744	1 273	1 408	99	—	—	7
Median income (dollars)	31 743	38 295	33 431	50 745	34 299	25 855	—	—	50 480
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 841	994	1 038	1 528	1 776	153	—	—	7
Median income (dollars)	18 656	22 578	19 167	32 436	18 504	14 725	—	—	33 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.3	51.3	55.0	58.2	53.2	66.7	—	—	—
Median income (dollars)	24 396	29 375	22 102	40 357	25 933	21 563	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 784	1 043	962	1 350	1 938	149	—	—	6
Median income (dollars)	9 826	11 118	8 762	11 481	9 648	11 750	—	—	18 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.4	31.3	30.1	22.7	34.5	36.9	—	—	100.0
Median income (dollars)	15 255	16 558	15 538	19 265	15 498	13 702	—	—	18 750
Per capita income (dollars)	13 119	14 245	11 872	19 640	12 898	13 057	—	—	26 615
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	3 227	984	1 019	1 406	2 179	180	—	—	7
With earnings	2 872	843	857	1 257	1 964	135	—	—	7
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 799	36 423	30 638	54 443	27 533	24 636	—	—	33 000
With Social Security income	483	266	201	270	294	60	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 094	8 998	9 225	10 984	9 804	9 812	—	—	—
With public assistance income	108	36	44	12	85	—	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 222	2 948	3 726	5 760	3 533	—	—	—	—
With retirement income	251	146	152	165	188	29	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 224	8 064	7 376	9 811	11 556	9 219	—	—	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	35 756	42 671	36 588	63 253	35 950	30 932	—	—	52 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 824	43 072	34 812	63 724	34 404	30 110	—	—	—
With own children 18 years and over (dollars)	36 725	42 301	38 354	62 715	37 492	31 842	—	—	52 000
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 853	45 338	38 974	65 559	39 748	32 455	—	—	52 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 156	46 664	38 293	66 770	40 055	31 653	—	—	—
With own children 18 years and over (dollars)	40 543	44 189	39 622	64 190	39 451	33 352	—	—	52 000
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 595	19 297	15 475	25 239	18 046	17 377	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 634	12 964	8 692	21 246	12 346	15 600	—	—	—
With own children 18 years and over (dollars)	20 455	26 098	24 520	30 333	28 348	19 153	—	—	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>									
Families	1 703	766	744	1 273	1 408	99	—	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	1 558	667	656	1 126	1 291	74	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years	907	381	371	689	758	52	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	508	207	159	245	429	35	—	—	—
Married-couple families	1 340	670	663	1 193	1 125	89	—	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	1 231	596	602	1 067	1 056	69	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years	685	317	323	643	571	47	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	421	194	147	245	351	30	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	280	56	63	66	219	10	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	248	39	36	45	184	5	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	192	29	36	37	168	5	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	78	—	12	—	74	5	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 321	284	356	144	929	99	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	1 524	218	275	133	771	81	—	—	—
65 years and over	249	102	108	65	150	30	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 137	2 636	2 672	4 316	4 912	374	—	—	13
Persons under 18 years	1 380	702	678	1 345	1 219	72	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	1 359	702	669	1 345	1 212	72	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	806	485	476	1 055	789	40	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	556	345	269	351	436	70	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	262	126	91	89	152	22	—	—	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	111	14	32	18	138	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	6.5	1.8	4.3	1.4	9.8	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	87	8	—	—	117	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	90	6	26	7	102	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	59	—	12	—	63	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	15	8	6	11	42	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	15	8	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	15	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	9	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	87	6	26	7	96	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	63	—	8	—	75	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	66	6	26	7	86	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	41	—	12	—	47	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	770	39	118	12	212	6	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	377	8	67	6	160	6	—	—	—
65 years and over	36	8	23	—	14	—	—	—	—
Persons	1 049	68	209	70	544	6	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	14.7	2.6	7.8	1.6	11.1	1.6	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	139	8	60	22	150	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	131	8	51	22	150	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	65	8	38	22	85	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	42	16	23	11	14	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	21	—	12	11	9	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	405	27	102	59	183	6	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 412	107	315	121	709	6	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 376	467	665	303	1 105	85	—	—	—



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Con.								
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	10	13	—	953	408	2 600	1 160	904	754
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	27	21	18	63	22	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	46	17	98	109	55	70
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	102	50	523	137	55	87
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	210	75	994	314	177	191
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	186	125	537	266	178	129
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	6	—	217	71	318	195	216	154
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	7	—	139	44	97	66	115	67
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	10	3	15	10	26	15
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	60	9
Median (dollars)	55 482	60 158	—	29 969	26 680	21 199	23 080	32 266	24 833
Mean (dollars)	58 000	58 502	—	33 318	29 284	23 817	25 421	39 911	30 117
Families	10	13	—	775	298	2 332	847	759	556
Median income (dollars)	55 482	60 158	—	33 018	31 061	22 205	26 936	34 181	30 732
Males 15 years and over, with income	10	13	—	1 037	476	3 606	1 129	958	737
Median income (dollars)	28 750	60 158	—	18 565	15 698	16 032	16 638	21 687	19 157
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	100.0	—	57.9	45.0	67.8	52.9	60.1	53.5
Median income (dollars)	28 750	60 158	—	23 167	19 464	16 483	20 897	27 051	23 910
Females 15 years and over, with income	10	20	—	830	325	1 948	1 048	817	684
Median income (dollars)	28 750	8 571	—	9 306	9 120	7 156	6 747	9 021	8 229
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	65.0	—	38.3	20.0	39.4	25.4	30.2	15.1
Median income (dollars)	—	9 821	—	14 337	15 781	12 288	12 845	15 729	14 219
Per capita income (dollars)	14 500	18 549	—	11 175	10 876	8 834	9 540	13 729	11 628
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	10	13	—	953	408	2 600	1 160	904	754
With earnings	10	13	—	880	350	2 595	972	825	597
Mean earnings (dollars)	58 000	57 908	—	31 110	26 726	23 512	23 588	37 660	28 302
With Social Security income	—	—	—	182	142	5	356	244	252
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	7 832	7 590	840	7 293	8 518	7 456
With public assistance income	—	—	—	37	20	34	59	14	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	3 905	2 325	1 201	1 895	1 404	2 208
With retirement income	—	—	—	148	48	26	155	59	68
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	7 564	4 550	3 022	7 343	6 789	5 153
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	58 000	58 502	—	36 561	34 567	24 824	28 656	42 521	35 361
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	41 540	—	36 234	32 343	24 995	28 609	45 645	36 866
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 000	73 040	—	36 936	36 288	24 335	28 711	38 166	33 835
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 000	58 502	—	36 765	34 744	25 142	29 852	44 010	36 347
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	41 540	—	35 892	34 354	25 438	30 399	47 449	38 415
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 000	73 040	—	37 782	35 084	24 335	29 236	39 049	34 171
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	18 840	44 367	14 051	17 256	14 266	17 375
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	17 904	20 039	14 051	13 340	13 645	13 784
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	20 525	50 092	—	23 989	27 921	20 248
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>									
Families	10	13	—	775	298	2 332	847	759	556
Householder worked in 1989	10	13	—	699	263	2 307	737	688	490
With related children under 18 years	10	6	—	416	131	1 734	478	442	282
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	122	54	1 113	211	154	108
Married-couple families	10	13	—	712	247	2 243	725	701	505
Householder worked in 1989	10	13	—	644	212	2 223	634	638	452
With related children under 18 years	10	6	—	385	116	1 645	390	414	261
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	117	50	1 070	186	150	98
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	28	21	54	87	23	27
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	23	21	49	74	18	17
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	18	4	54	65	22	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	3	—	29	19	4	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	206	124	298	347	173	219
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	178	110	268	313	145	198
65 years and over	—	—	—	72	56	—	132	70	129
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	40	41	—	2 859	1 092	8 125	3 089	2 642	1 944
Persons under 18 years	20	8	—	937	287	3 214	963	842	567
Related children under 18 years	20	8	—	936	287	3 210	962	842	565
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	8	—	732	211	1 803	712	648	444
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	262	160	4	423	325	316
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	74	71	—	186	112	156
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	—	—	—	42	14	116	81	39	22
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	5.4	4.7	5.0	9.6	5.1	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	34	12	101	54	29	18
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	26	10	110	70	31	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	15	1	92	35	17	2
Married-couple families	—	—	—	40	12	111	49	31	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	32	10	101	32	23	14
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	24	8	105	40	23	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	15	1	87	27	13	2
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	2	2	5	28	8	4
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	2	2	—	20	6	4
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	2	2	5	26	8	4
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	29	27	21	60	18	62
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	25	22	16	53	12	44
65 years and over	—	—	—	19	8	—	37	8	39
Persons	—	—	—	215	81	547	343	161	122
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	7.5	7.4	6.7	11.1	6.1	6.5
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	90	26	291	143	67	21
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	89	26	291	142	67	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	59	23	135	93	43	19
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	27	14	4	39	17	47
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	10	2	—	24	—	29
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	48	26	70	90	72	64
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	330	116	1 524	488	246	231
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	756	285	4 352	1 184	587	603

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County	Remainder of Grand Forks County
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 115.98
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>						
All persons	66 809	66 809	47 207	3 455	3 455	7 929
Native	65 872	65 872	46 542	3 387	3 387	7 794
Foreign born	937	937	665	68	68	135
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>						
Linguistically isolated households	194	194	132	29	29	19
Persons 5 years and over	61 428	61 428	43 859	3 127	3 127	6 721
Speak a language other than English	2 992	2 992	2 024	149	149	418
Do not speak English "very well"	770	770	449	60	60	152
In linguistically isolated households	311	311	189	57	57	52
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 352	23 352	17 415	1 382	1 382	2 744
Preprimary school	1 011	1 011	650	25	25	212
Public school	734	734	445	19	19	163
Elementary or high school	10 736	10 736	6 866	605	605	1 304
Public school	10 267	10 267	6 499	536	536	1 304
College	11 605	11 605	9 899	752	752	1 228
Public college	11 219	11 219	9 676	723	723	1 097
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Persons 25 years and over	37 186	37 186	26 079	1 713	1 713	3 617
Less than 9th grade	2 903	2 903	1 904	42	42	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 515	2 515	1 820	39	39	143
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 252	9 252	6 236	442	442	791
Some college, no degree	9 203	9 203	5 937	364	364	1 396
Associate degree	3 581	3 581	2 524	201	201	365
Bachelor's degree	6 684	6 684	5 190	328	328	588
Graduate or professional degree	3 048	3 048	2 468	297	297	322
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.4	85.4	85.7	95.3	95.3	95.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.2	26.2	29.4	36.5	36.5	25.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 082	1 082	954	1 031	1 031	1 236
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>						
Persons 5 years and over	61 428	61 428	43 859	3 127	3 127	6 721
Same house	26 446	26 446	18 405	1 129	1 129	726
Different house in United States	32 945	32 945	24 750	1 892	1 892	4 772
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 755	10 755	9 982	575	575	79
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 259	3 259	1 315	114	114	399
Different MSA/PMSA	9 294	9 294	5 582	317	317	3 158
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 637	9 637	7 871	886	886	1 136
Abroad	2 037	2 037	704	106	106	1 223
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>						
Workers 16 years and over	34 050	34 050	24 615	1 868	1 868	4 227
Car, truck, or van	29 738	29 738	21 613	1 618	1 618	3 892
Drove alone	25 555	25 555	18 687	1 467	1 467	3 250
Carpooled	4 183	4 183	2 926	151	151	642
Public transportation	274	274	255	15	15	—
Other means	2 570	2 570	1 978	176	176	237
Worked at home	1 468	1 468	769	59	59	98
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.8	12.6	13.2	13.2	10.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	31 668	31 668	22 691	1 742	1 742	4 148
Central city	23 057	23 057	20 916	1 601	1 601	345
Outside central city	8 611	8 611	1 775	141	141	3 803
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 382	2 382	1 924	126	126	79
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
Persons 16 years and over	51 060	51 060	37 248	2 552	2 552	5 312
In labor force	36 266	36 266	26 274	2 019	2 019	4 443
Employed	30 459	30 459	24 363	1 861	1 861	1 166
Unemployed	1 628	1 628	1 244	102	102	102
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	8.0
Females 16 years and over	25 046	25 046	18 756	1 292	1 292	2 127
Employed	14 771	14 771	11 690	955	955	902
Unemployed	699	699	500	33	33	87
With own children under 6 years	4 821	4 821	3 129	319	319	941
In labor force	3 337	3 337	2 384	243	243	436
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 959	3 959	2 606	225	225	432
In labor force	3 134	3 134	2 142	180	180	301
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 638	4 638	3 718	189	189	296
Not enrolled in school	536	536	328	28	28	132
Unemployed or not in labor force	114	114	72	9	9	19
Not high school graduate	161	161	112	9	9	28
Employed	93	93	74	9	9	13
Unemployed	19	19	14	—	—	—
Not in labor force	39	39	20	—	—	9
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	41 383	41 383	30 159	2 164	2 164	4 622
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	29 441	29 441	20 584	1 434	1 434	3 921
50 to 52 weeks	20 257	20 257	13 516	953	953	3 384
<b>DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	40 620	40 620	31 973	2 390	2 390	2 133
With a mobility or self-care limitation	837	837	730	54	54	25
With a mobility limitation	467	467	389	48	48	25
In labor force	143	143	120	13	13	8
With a self-care limitation	581	581	515	32	32	9
With a work disability	2 370	2 370	1 875	163	163	83
In labor force	1 200	1 200	954	95	95	23
Prevented from working	879	879	715	57	57	24
No work disability	38 250	38 250	30 098	2 227	2 227	2 050
In labor force	30 266	30 266	24 204	1 840	1 840	1 241
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 572	5 572	4 083	106	106	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	803	803	682	20	20	—
With a mobility limitation	482	482	389	8	8	—
With a self-care limitation	528	528	455	20	20	—



Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County	Remainder of Grand Forks County
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 115.98
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	30 459	30 459	24 363	1 861	1 861	1 166
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	3 577	3 577	3 030	164	164	80
Professional specialty occupations .....	5 252	5 252	4 532	403	403	157
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 031	1 031	871	78	78	47
Sales occupations .....	4 150	4 150	3 566	277	277	119
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	4 420	4 420	3 624	255	255	163
Private household occupations .....	134	134	93	15	15	6
Protective service occupations .....	416	416	286	27	27	81
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	4 530	4 530	3 458	324	324	370
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	962	962	267	21	21	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	2 576	2 576	1 922	84	84	69
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	992	992	836	67	67	28
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1 265	1 265	957	87	87	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	1 154	1 154	921	59	59	28
INCOME IN 1989						
Households .....	24 317	24 317	17 915	1 422	1 422	2 260
Less than \$5,000 .....	1 537	1 537	1 355	159	159	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	2 344	2 344	1 969	177	177	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	2 796	2 796	1 918	227	227	457
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	5 248	5 248	3 431	284	284	863
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	4 649	4 649	3 339	217	217	444
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	4 248	4 248	3 106	180	180	300
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	2 553	2 553	2 021	141	141	82
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	504	504	425	9	9	15
\$100,000 or more .....	438	438	351	28	28	-
Median (dollars) .....	25 424	25 424	25 753	19 583	19 583	21 187
Mean (dollars) .....	30 411	30 411	30 890	26 185	26 185	24 027
Families .....	16 336	16 336	11 095	836	836	2 023
Median income (dollars) .....	30 937	30 937	32 976	25 144	25 144	22 149
Per capita income (dollars) .....	11 629	11 629	12 096	10 867	10 867	9 059
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households .....	24 317	24 317	17 915	1 422	1 422	2 260
With earnings .....	21 146	21 146	15 304	1 287	1 287	2 255
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	29 188	29 188	29 812	24 809	24 809	23 690
With Social Security income .....	4 653	4 653	3 473	136	136	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 207	8 207	8 388	8 388	8 388	840
With public assistance income .....	953	953	781	78	78	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 209	3 209	3 430	3 711	3 711	1 201
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars) .....	36 201	36 201	38 366	29 820	29 820	24 996
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	35 340	35 340	37 442	27 716	27 716	25 255
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	39 068	39 068	42 759	38 736	38 736	25 255
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 241	39 241	43 599	38 242	38 242	25 635
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	16 836	16 836	16 484	11 463	11 463	15 276
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 549	12 549	12 301	10 448	10 448	15 276
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families .....	16 336	16 336	11 095	836	836	2 023
Householder worked in 1989 .....	14 457	14 457	9 594	716	716	2 003
With related children under 18 years .....	9 255	9 255	6 067	576	576	1 457
With related children under 5 years .....	4 620	4 620	3 057	311	311	924
Married-couple families .....	13 908	13 908	9 074	555	555	1 950
Householder worked in 1989 .....	12 571	12 571	8 062	506	506	1 935
With related children under 18 years .....	7 715	7 715	4 775	359	359	1 384
With related children under 5 years .....	4 018	4 018	2 530	194	194	897
Female householder, no husband present .....	1 783	1 783	1 570	215	215	38
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 323	1 323	1 148	144	144	33
With related children under 18 years .....	1 271	1 271	1 120	189	189	38
With related children under 5 years .....	507	507	464	108	108	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	10 610	10 610	9 309	862	862	259
Nonfamily householder .....	7 981	7 981	6 820	586	586	237
65 years and over .....	2 078	2 078	1 619	30	30	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	61 371	61 371	43 018	3 450	3 450	6 872
Persons under 18 years .....	16 944	16 944	10 709	958	958	2 709
Related children under 18 years .....	16 894	16 894	10 666	958	958	2 705
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	11 556	11 556	7 344	635	635	1 508
Persons 65 years and over .....	5 572	5 572	4 083	106	106	4
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families .....	1 278	1 278	972	195	195	110
Percent below poverty level .....	7.8	7.8	8.8	23.3	23.3	5.4
Householder worked in 1989 .....	864	864	624	113	113	95
With related children under 18 years .....	1 025	1 025	774	167	167	104
With related children under 5 years .....	661	661	506	130	130	86
Married-couple families .....	597	597	343	47	47	105
Householder worked in 1989 .....	443	443	238	31	31	95
With related children under 18 years .....	408	408	207	39	39	95
With related children under 5 years .....	308	308	170	32	32	81
Female householder, no husband present .....	631	631	583	119	119	5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	373	373	340	53	53	5
With related children under 18 years .....	595	595	549	119	119	5
With related children under 5 years .....	333	333	318	89	89	5
Unrelated individuals .....	3 211	3 211	3 006	376	376	12
Nonfamily householder .....	2 004	2 004	1 843	202	202	7
65 years and over .....	409	409	298	3	3	-
Persons .....	7 188	7 188	5 790	912	912	500
Percent below poverty level .....	11.7	11.7	13.5	26.4	26.4	7.3
Persons under 18 years .....	1 971	1 971	1 370	273	273	270
Related children under 18 years .....	1 947	1 947	1 347	273	273	270
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 173	1 173	810	162	162	130
Persons 65 years and over .....	512	512	364	3	3	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	2 607	2 607	2 255	291	291	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	10 163	10 163	7 506	1 075	1 075	1 273



Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County	Grand Forks County
			Tract 115.98
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons .....	1 409	1 409	957
Native .....	1 384	1 384	945
Foreign born .....	25	25	12
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households .....	9	9	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 154	1 154	805
Speak a language other than English .....	91	91	42
Do not speak English "very well" .....	24	24	15
In linguistically isolated households .....	9	9	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	507	507	356
Preprimary school .....	38	38	32
Public school .....	32	32	26
Elementary or high school .....	206	206	158
Public school .....	206	206	158
College .....	263	263	166
Public college .....	214	214	143
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over .....	681	681	437
Less than 9th grade .....	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	22	22	16
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	175	175	130
Some college, no degree .....	313	313	209
Associate degree .....	52	52	34
Bachelor's degree .....	98	98	42
Graduate or professional degree .....	21	21	6
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	96.8	96.8	96.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	17.5	17.5	11.0
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 230	1 230	1 383
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 154	1 154	805
Same house .....	198	198	145
Different house in United States .....	614	614	407
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	24	24	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	50	50	18
Different MSA/PMSA .....	410	410	290
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	130	130	99
Abroad .....	342	342	253
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over .....	775	775	512
Car, truck, or van .....	731	731	482
Drive alone .....	568	568	370
Carpooled .....	163	163	112
Public transportation .....	—	—	—
Other means .....	25	25	11
Worked at home .....	19	19	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	10.5	10.5	6.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	775	775	512
Central city .....	107	107	15
Outside central city .....	668	668	497
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	—	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over .....	888	888	591
In labor force .....	835	835	538
Employed .....	336	336	187
Unemployed .....	45	45	26
Percent of civilian labor force .....	11.8	11.8	12.2
Females 16 years and over .....	339	339	240
Employed .....	178	178	120
Unemployed .....	27	27	21
With own children under 6 years .....	165	165	133
In labor force .....	117	117	85
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	64	64	51
In labor force .....	59	59	46
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	45	45	26
Not enrolled in school .....	12	12	9
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	9	9	9
Not high school graduate .....	9	9	9
Employed .....	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	9	9	9
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	857	857	560
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	733	733	493
50 to 52 weeks .....	606	606	417
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	434	434	266
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	6	6	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	—
In labor force .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	6	6	—
With a work disability .....	12	12	5
In labor force .....	12	12	5
Prevented from working .....	—	—	—
No work disability .....	422	422	261
In labor force .....	369	369	208
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	Troct 115.98
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	336	336	187
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	22	22	12
Professional specialty occupations .....	14	14	4
Technicians and related support occupations .....	24	24	22
Sales occupations .....	38	38	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	69	69	43
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	101	101	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	23	23	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	6	6	6
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	12	12	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	27	27	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	451	451	257
Less than \$5,000 .....	18	18	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	2	2	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	76	76	52
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	135	135	102
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	132	132	70
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	66	66	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	22	22	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	24 656	24 656	21 853
Mean (dollars) .....	25 237	25 237	23 711
Families .....	364	364	243
Median income (dollars) .....	24 934	24 934	22 457
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 805	8 805	7 847
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households .....	451	451	257
With earnings .....	451	451	257
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	24 486	24 486	23 607
With Social Security income .....	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	—	—	—
With public assistance income .....	14	14	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 256	4 256	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) .....	26 881	26 881	24 311
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	26 386	26 386	24 074
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	28 125	28 125	25 239
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	27 873	27 873	25 098
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	10 719	10 719	11 141
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	10 719	10 719	11 141
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families .....	364	364	243
Householder worked in 1989 .....	359	359	238
With related children under 18 years .....	305	305	218
With related children under 5 years .....	210	210	146
Married-couple families .....	338	338	227
Householder worked in 1989 .....	333	333	222
With related children under 18 years .....	279	279	202
With related children under 5 years .....	186	186	130
Female householder, no husband present .....	26	26	16
Householder worked in 1989 .....	26	26	16
With related children under 18 years .....	26	26	16
With related children under 5 years .....	24	24	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	104	104	14
Nonfamily householder .....	87	87	14
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 295	1 295	847
Persons under 18 years .....	540	540	383
Related children under 18 years .....	540	540	383
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	285	285	231
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families .....	20	20	6
Percent below poverty level .....	5.5	5.5	2.5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	20	20	6
With related children under 18 years .....	20	20	6
With related children under 5 years .....	20	20	6
Married-couple families .....	12	12	6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	12	12	6
With related children under 18 years .....	12	12	6
With related children under 5 years .....	12	12	6
Female householder, no husband present .....	8	8	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	8	8	—
With related children under 18 years .....	8	8	—
With related children under 5 years .....	8	8	—
Unrelated individuals .....	25	25	—
Nonfamily householder .....	12	12	—
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	93	93	23
Percent below poverty level .....	7.2	7.2	2.7
Persons under 18 years .....	42	42	11
Related children under 18 years .....	42	42	11
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	5	5	5
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	53	53	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	287	287	191

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	1 132	1 132	999
Native .....	1 112	1 112	985
Foreign born .....	20	20	14
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	935	935	822
Speak a language other than English .....	83	83	70
Do not speak English "very well" .....	25	25	19
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	448	448	420
Preprimary school .....	23	23	23
Public school .....	23	23	23
Elementary or high school .....	159	159	135
Public school .....	146	146	126
College .....	266	266	262
Public college .....	266	266	262
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	508	508	441
Less than 9th grade .....	18	18	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	34	34	31
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	107	107	82
Some college, no degree .....	203	203	173
Associate degree .....	53	53	53
Bachelor's degree .....	67	67	65
Graduate or professional degree .....	26	26	21
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	89.8	89.8	89.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	18.3	18.3	19.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 977	1 977	1 875
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	935	935	822
Same house .....	191	191	154
Different house in United States .....	716	716	662
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	226	226	223
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	21	21	11
Different MSA/PMSA .....	114	114	78
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	355	355	350
Abroad .....	28	28	6
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	291	291	250
Car, truck, or van .....	239	239	202
Drove alone .....	210	210	177
Carpooled .....	29	29	25
Public transportation .....	14	14	14
Other means .....	28	28	24
Worked at home .....	10	10	10
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	12.4	12.4	11.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	281	281	243
Central city .....	237	237	219
Outside central city .....	44	44	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	10	10	7
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	742	742	659
In labor force .....	407	407	351
Employed .....	275	275	249
Unemployed .....	102	102	87
Percent of civilian labor force .....	27.1	27.1	25.9
Females 16 years and over .....	364	364	303
Employed .....	122	122	103
Unemployed .....	21	21	6
With own children under 6 years .....	175	175	151
In labor force .....	58	58	51
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	55	55	33
In labor force .....	39	39	19
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	69	69	63
Not enrolled in school .....	15	15	13
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	5	5	5
Not high school graduate .....	5	5	5
Employed .....	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	5	5	5
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	572	572	519
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	434	434	395
50 to 52 weeks .....	165	165	131
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	689	689	621
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	32	32	30
With a mobility limitation .....	21	21	19
In labor force .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	17	17	15
With a work disability .....	86	86	82
In labor force .....	36	36	34
Prevented from working .....	32	32	30
No work disability .....	603	603	539
In labor force .....	336	336	297
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	5	5	5
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—	—



**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	275	275	249
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	8	8	5
Professional specialty occupations.....	22	22	22
Technicians and related support occupations.....	6	6	—
Sales occupations.....	26	26	20
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	60	60	58
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	14	14	14
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	70	70	65
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	15	15	15
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	29	29	29
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	25	25	21
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households.....	334	334	321
Less than \$5,000.....	54	54	54
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	90	90	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	55	55	53
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	58	58	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	50	50	46
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	18	18	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	9	9	9
Median (dollars).....	11 983	11 983	11 422
Mean (dollars).....	18 750	18 750	18 554
Families.....	282	282	269
Median income (dollars).....	11 250	11 250	9 949
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 148	6 148	6 096
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households.....	334	334	321
With earnings.....	288	288	275
Mean earnings (dollars).....	19 128	19 128	18 942
With Social Security income.....	15	15	15
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 579	5 579	5 579
With public assistance income.....	69	69	69
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 593	3 593	3 593
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars).....	18 979	18 979	18 757
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	20 314	20 314	20 062
Married-couple families (dollars).....	25 697	25 697	25 856
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	28 515	28 515	28 766
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	4 660	4 660	4 660
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	4 506	4 506	4 506
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
Families.....	282	282	269
Householder worked in 1989.....	215	215	202
With related children under 18 years.....	239	239	228
With related children under 5 years.....	116	116	112
Married-couple families.....	186	186	173
Householder worked in 1989.....	170	170	157
With related children under 18 years.....	151	151	140
With related children under 5 years.....	51	51	47
Female householder, no husband present.....	83	83	83
Householder worked in 1989.....	40	40	40
With related children under 18 years.....	83	83	83
With related children under 5 years.....	60	60	60
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	167	167	167
Nonfamily householder.....	52	52	52
65 years and over.....	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 009	1 009	886
Persons under 18 years.....	373	373	322
Related children under 18 years.....	373	373	322
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	206	206	172
Persons 65 years and over.....	5	5	5
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families.....	114	114	114
Percent below poverty level.....	40.4	40.4	42.4
Householder worked in 1989.....	71	71	71
With related children under 18 years.....	114	114	114
With related children under 5 years.....	81	81	81
Married-couple families.....	34	34	34
Householder worked in 1989.....	34	34	34
With related children under 18 years.....	34	34	34
With related children under 5 years.....	16	16	16
Female householder, no husband present.....	75	75	75
Householder worked in 1989.....	32	32	32
With related children under 18 years.....	75	75	75
With related children under 5 years.....	60	60	60
Unrelated individuals.....	85	85	85
Nonfamily householder.....	12	12	12
65 years and over.....	—	—	—
Persons.....	467	467	450
Percent below poverty level.....	46.3	46.3	50.8
Persons under 18 years.....	219	219	209
Related children under 18 years.....	219	219	209
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	118	118	118
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	290	290	290
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	589	589	558

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	904	904	585
Native .....	346	346	177
Foreign born .....	558	558	408
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	29	29	26
Persons 5 years and over .....	832	832	533
Speak a language other than English .....	468	468	315
Do not speak English "very well" .....	196	196	122
In linguistically isolated households .....	46	46	41
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	387	387	282
Preprimary school .....	6	6	—
Public school .....	—	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	126	126	76
Public school .....	105	105	56
College .....	255	255	206
Public college .....	250	250	201
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	532	532	361
Less than 9th grade .....	27	27	20
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	64	64	41
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	70	70	24
Some college, no degree .....	160	160	94
Associate degree .....	56	56	35
Bachelor's degree .....	93	93	91
Graduate or professional degree .....	62	62	56
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	82.9	82.9	83.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	29.1	29.1	40.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	903	903	877
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	832	832	533
Same house .....	113	113	90
Different house in United States .....	369	369	230
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	58	58	55
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	30	30	6
Different MSA/PMSA .....	193	193	96
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	88	88	73
Abroad .....	350	350	213
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	422	422	247
Car, truck, or van .....	364	364	198
Drove alone .....	288	288	170
Carpooled .....	76	76	28
Public transportation .....	16	16	16
Other means .....	39	39	30
Worked at home .....	3	3	3
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	13.0	13.0	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	395	395	231
Central city .....	239	239	207
Outside central city .....	156	156	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	27	27	16
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	732	732	474
In labor force .....	477	477	279
Employed .....	322	322	244
Unemployed .....	47	47	24
Percent of civilian labor force .....	12.7	12.7	9.0
Females 16 years and over .....	416	416	259
Employed .....	196	196	123
Unemployed .....	32	32	9
With own children under 6 years .....	109	109	38
In labor force .....	41	41	3
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	63	63	42
In labor force .....	48	48	29
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	82	82	60
Not enrolled in school .....	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	—	—
Employed .....	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	544	544	348
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	386	386	217
50 to 52 weeks .....	184	184	103
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	608	608	448
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	27	27	20
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	—
In labor force .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	27	27	20
With a work disability .....	31	31	28
In labor force .....	15	15	12
Prevented from working .....	10	10	10
No work disability .....	577	577	420
In labor force .....	354	354	256
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	16	16	15
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	322	322	244
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	10	10	10
Professional specialty occupations .....	63	63	61
Technicians and related support occupations .....	5	5	5
Sales occupations .....	90	90	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	33	33	33
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	87	87	37
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	14	14	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	7	7	4
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	2	2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	11	11	7
INCOME IN 1989			
Households .....	257	257	192
Less than \$5,000 .....	34	34	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	63	63	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	46	46	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	22	22	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	43	43	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	25	25	24
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	17	17	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	7	7	7
Median (dollars) .....	13 867	13 867	12 222
Mean (dollars) .....	24 253	24 253	26 304
Families .....	163	163	106
Median income (dollars) .....	15 288	15 288	14 028
Per capita income (dollars) .....	8 979	8 979	9 944
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households .....	257	257	192
With earnings .....	229	229	164
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	23 843	23 843	26 428
With Social Security income .....	16	16	15
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	3 206	3 206	3 000
With public assistance income .....	1	1	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	1 200	1 200	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) .....	22 025	22 025	23 472
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	22 896	22 896	25 795
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	28 920	28 920	36 771
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	29 605	29 605	46 023
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	9 282	9 282	8 316
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	7 442	7 442	5 967
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families .....	163	163	106
Householder worked in 1989 .....	129	129	72
With related children under 18 years .....	97	97	50
With related children under 5 years .....	50	50	22
Married-couple families .....	101	101	53
Householder worked in 1989 .....	95	95	47
With related children under 18 years .....	63	63	22
With related children under 5 years .....	50	50	22
Female householder, no husband present .....	57	57	48
Householder worked in 1989 .....	29	29	20
With related children under 18 years .....	29	29	23
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	170	170	151
Nonfamily householder .....	94	94	86
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	811	811	536
Persons under 18 years .....	196	196	128
Related children under 18 years .....	195	195	128
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	123	123	76
Persons 65 years and over .....	16	16	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families .....	43	43	42
Percent below poverty level .....	26.4	26.4	39.6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	24	24	23
With related children under 18 years .....	21	21	20
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Married-couple families .....	12	12	12
Householder worked in 1989 .....	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	31	31	30
Householder worked in 1989 .....	18	18	17
With related children under 18 years .....	21	21	20
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	93	93	92
Nonfamily householder .....	62	62	62
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	190	190	187
Percent below poverty level .....	23.4	23.4	34.9
Persons under 18 years .....	30	30	28
Related children under 18 years .....	29	29	28
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	29	29	28
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	87	87	86
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	232	232	207



Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons -----	1 091	1 091	614
Native -----	1 007	1 007	572
Foreign born -----	84	84	42
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households -----	12	12	9
Persons 5 years and over -----	888	888	487
Speak a language other than English -----	441	441	229
Do not speak English "very well" -----	90	90	57
In linguistically isolated households -----	29	29	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	437	437	225
Preprimary school -----	40	40	27
Public school -----	8	8	—
Elementary or high school -----	243	243	111
Public school -----	243	243	111
College -----	154	154	87
Public college -----	125	125	87
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over -----	444	444	248
Less than 9th grade -----	53	53	43
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	59	59	30
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	83	83	42
Some college, no degree -----	183	183	84
Associate degree -----	26	26	26
Bachelor's degree -----	36	36	19
Graduate or professional degree -----	4	4	4
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	74.8	74.8	70.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	9.0	9.0	9.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years -----	1 176	1 176	1 125
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over -----	888	888	487
Same house -----	279	279	142
Different house in United States -----	485	485	319
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	114	114	107
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	13	13	—
Different MSA/PMSA -----	187	187	69
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	171	171	143
Abroad -----	124	124	26
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over -----	491	491	268
Car, truck, or van -----	446	446	241
Drove alone -----	312	312	150
Carpooled -----	134	134	91
Public transportation -----	6	6	6
Other means -----	26	26	13
Worked at home -----	13	13	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.6	15.6	17.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence -----	449	449	238
Central city -----	209	209	188
Outside central city -----	240	240	50
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence -----	42	42	30
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over -----	648	648	379
In labor force -----	531	531	291
Employed -----	324	324	234
Unemployed -----	40	40	23
Percent of civilian labor force -----	11.0	11.0	8.9
Females 16 years and over -----	292	292	174
Employed -----	149	149	88
Unemployed -----	28	28	19
With own children under 6 years -----	90	90	53
In labor force -----	55	55	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	69	69	41
In labor force -----	55	55	31
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	59	59	28
Not enrolled in school -----	32	32	9
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	7	7	—
Not high school graduate -----	—	—	—
Employed -----	—	—	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	589	589	337
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	470	470	266
50 to 52 weeks -----	319	319	150
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	463	463	330
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	22	22	15
With a mobility limitation -----	22	22	15
In labor force -----	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—	—
With a work disability -----	40	40	29
In labor force -----	14	14	14
Prevented from working -----	11	11	9
No work disability -----	423	423	301
In labor force -----	341	341	234
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	18	18	15
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	2	2	—
With a mobility limitation -----	2	2	—
With a self-care limitation -----	—	—	—

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	324	324	234
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	20	20	14
Professional specialty occupations .....	46	46	27
Technicians and related support occupations .....	6	6	—
Sales occupations .....	55	55	55
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	12	12	4
Private household occupations .....	17	17	13
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	93	93	68
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	14	14	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	8	8	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	19	19	15
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	12	12	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	22	22	15
INCOME IN 1989			
Households .....	319	319	185
Less than \$5,000 .....	27	27	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	30	30	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	21	21	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	117	117	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	66	66	41
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	35	35	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	17	17	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	6	6	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	20 677	20 677	20 114
Mean (dollars) .....	23 187	23 187	22 506
Families .....	268	268	164
Median income (dollars) .....	21 818	21 818	18 929
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 095	7 095	6 559
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households .....	319	319	185
With earnings .....	288	288	154
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	23 244	23 244	23 322
With Social Security income .....	28	28	28
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	10 539	10 539	10 539
With public assistance income .....	28	28	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	2 939	2 939	3 042
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) .....	24 042	24 042	21 557
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	22 786	22 786	16 819
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	29 241	29 241	30 212
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	27 512	27 512	24 434
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	7 254	7 254	6 864
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	4 880	4 880	4 880
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families .....	268	268	164
Householder worked in 1989 .....	237	237	133
With related children under 18 years .....	205	205	116
With related children under 5 years .....	140	140	78
Married-couple families .....	200	200	99
Householder worked in 1989 .....	194	194	93
With related children under 18 years .....	145	145	58
With related children under 5 years .....	106	106	46
Female householder, no husband present .....	54	54	53
Householder worked in 1989 .....	29	29	28
With related children under 18 years .....	46	46	46
With related children under 5 years .....	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	81	81	49
Nonfamily householder .....	51	51	21
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 031	1 031	584
Persons under 18 years .....	457	457	248
Related children under 18 years .....	457	457	248
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	255	255	121
Persons 65 years and over .....	18	18	15
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families .....	61	61	52
Percent below poverty level .....	22.8	22.8	31.7
Householder worked in 1989 .....	36	36	27
With related children under 18 years .....	61	61	52
With related children under 5 years .....	39	39	32
Married-couple families .....	15	15	6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	15	15	6
With related children under 18 years .....	15	15	6
With related children under 5 years .....	7	7	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	46	46	46
Householder worked in 1989 .....	21	21	21
With related children under 18 years .....	46	46	46
With related children under 5 years .....	32	32	32
Unrelated individuals .....	27	27	8
Nonfamily householder .....	17	17	—
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	227	227	156
Percent below poverty level .....	22.0	22.0	26.7
Persons under 18 years .....	130	130	89
Related children under 18 years .....	130	130	89
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	83	83	52
Persons 65 years and over .....	6	6	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	83	83	66
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	292	292	206

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	66 166	66 166	46 872
Native	65 278	65 278	46 233
Foreign born	888	888	639
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	187	187	128
Persons 5 years and over	60 893	60 893	43 591
Speak a language other than English	2 760	2 760	1 920
Do not speak English "very well"	710	710	407
In linguistically isolated households	287	287	168
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 068	23 068	17 294
Preprimary school	974	974	626
Public school	726	726	445
Elementary or high school	10 577	10 577	6 797
Public school	10 108	10 108	6 430
College	11 517	11 517	9 871
Public college	11 160	11 160	9 648
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	36 944	36 944	25 957
Less than 9th grade	2 883	2 883	1 891
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 478	2 478	1 794
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 207	9 207	6 222
Some college, no degree	9 116	9 116	5 904
Associate degree	3 563	3 563	2 506
Bachelor's degree	6 653	6 653	5 176
Graduate or professional degree	3 044	3 044	2 464
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	85.5	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.2	26.2	29.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 082	1 082	954
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	60 893	60 893	43 591
Same house	26 297	26 297	18 329
Different house in United States	32 671	32 671	24 573
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 672	10 672	9 903
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 246	3 246	1 315
Different MSA/PMSA	9 180	9 180	5 531
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 573	9 573	7 824
Abroad	1 925	1 925	689
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	33 745	33 745	24 454
Car, truck, or van	29 467	29 467	21 479
Drove alone	25 351	25 351	18 602
Carpooled	4 116	4 116	2 877
Public transportation	268	268	249
Other means	2 550	2 550	1 965
Worked at home	1 460	1 460	761
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.8	12.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	31 382	31 382	22 543
Central city	22 934	22 934	20 803
Outside central city	8 448	8 448	1 740
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 363	2 363	1 911
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	50 690	50 690	37 055
In labor force	35 941	35 941	26 107
Employed	30 277	30 277	24 226
Unemployed	1 608	1 608	1 238
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	5.0	4.9
Females 16 years and over	24 903	24 903	18 669
Employed	14 690	14 690	11 636
Unemployed	686	686	494
With own children under 6 years	4 764	4 764	3 093
In labor force	3 298	3 298	2 362
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 940	3 940	2 595
In labor force	3 117	3 117	2 131
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 613	4 613	3 708
Not enrolled in school	529	529	328
Unemployed or not in labor force	114	114	72
Not high school graduate	161	161	112
Employed	93	93	74
Unemployed	19	19	14
Not in labor force	39	39	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	41 053	41 053	29 992
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	29 153	29 153	20 435
50 to 52 weeks	20 022	20 022	13 400
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	40 385	40 385	31 814
With a mobility or self-care limitation	830	830	730
With a mobility limitation	460	460	389
In labor force	143	143	120
With a self-care limitation	581	581	515
With a work disability	2 359	2 359	1 875
In labor force	1 200	1 200	954
Prevented from working	877	877	715
No work disability	38 026	38 026	29 939
In labor force	30 068	30 068	24 065
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 560	5 560	4 073
With a mobility or self-care limitation	801	801	682
With a mobility limitation	480	480	389
With a self-care limitation	528	528	455



Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	30 277	30 277	24 226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	3 557	3 557	3 016
Professional specialty occupations -----	5 206	5 206	4 505
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 031	1 031	871
Sales occupations -----	4 107	4 107	3 523
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	4 416	4 416	3 620
Private household occupations -----	130	130	89
Protective service occupations -----	416	416	286
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	4 498	4 498	3 437
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	951	951	260
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	2 574	2 574	1 922
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	978	978	825
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 265	1 265	957
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 148	1 148	915
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Households -----	24 117	24 117	17 811
Less than \$5,000 -----	1 510	1 510	1 335
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	2 338	2 338	1 963
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	2 787	2 787	1 918
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	5 169	5 169	3 406
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 599	4 599	3 304
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 227	4 227	3 088
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	2 551	2 551	2 021
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	498	498	425
\$100,000 or more -----	438	438	351
Median (dollars) -----	25 467	25 467	25 762
Mean (dollars) -----	30 470	30 470	30 942
Families -----	16 178	16 178	11 012
Median income (dollars) -----	31 060	31 060	33 086
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 665	11 665	12 132
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
Households -----	24 117	24 117	17 811
With earnings -----	20 966	20 966	15 220
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	29 227	29 227	29 833
With Social Security income -----	4 647	4 647	3 467
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 211	8 211	8 394
With public assistance income -----	939	939	768
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 205	3 205	3 424
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
Families (dollars) -----	36 317	36 317	38 498
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 485	35 485	37 627
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	39 171	39 171	42 856
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	39 370	39 370	43 728
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	16 974	16 974	16 634
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 690	12 690	12 456
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>			
Families -----	16 111	16 113	11 051
Householder worked in 1989 -----	14 231	14 233	9 548
With related children under 18 years -----	9 244	9 249	6 140
With related children under 5 years -----	4 591	4 600	3 072
Married-couple families -----	13 711	13 704	9 045
Householder worked in 1989 -----	12 395	12 388	8 059
With related children under 18 years -----	7 697	7 693	4 840
With related children under 5 years -----	3 996	3 994	2 549
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 778	1 787	1 558
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 304	1 313	1 116
With related children under 18 years -----	1 280	1 289	1 124
With related children under 5 years -----	497	508	455
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	10 532	10 532	9 227
Nonfamily householder -----	7 839	7 839	6 683
65 years and over -----	2 047	2 044	1 580
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	60 714	60 716	42 647
Persons under 18 years -----	16 631	16 631	10 552
Related children under 18 years -----	16 580	16 580	10 509
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	11 374	11 374	7 266
Persons 65 years and over -----	5 484	5 481	4 001
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
Families -----	1 285	1 285	1 008
Percent below poverty level -----	7.9	7.9	9.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	862	862	645
With related children under 18 years -----	1 028	1 028	806
With related children under 5 years -----	646	646	514
Married-couple families -----	584	584	354
Householder worked in 1989 -----	431	431	250
With related children under 18 years -----	395	395	218
With related children under 5 years -----	290	290	169
Female householder, no husband present -----	646	646	603
Householder worked in 1989 -----	378	378	344
With related children under 18 years -----	606	606	565
With related children under 5 years -----	331	331	322
Unrelated individuals -----	3 228	3 228	3 030
Nonfamily householder -----	1 970	1 970	1 815
65 years and over -----	409	409	298
Persons -----	7 119	7 119	5 783
Percent below poverty level -----	11.7	11.7	13.6
Persons under 18 years -----	1 876	1 876	1 307
Related children under 18 years -----	1 851	1 851	1 284
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 099	1 099	764
Persons 65 years and over -----	506	506	358
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	2 635	2 635	2 296
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	10 107	10 118	7 537

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County				
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112
All housing units .....	27 085	27 085	19 589	1 666	1 493	3 465	1 446	2 241
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	340	340	314	11	4	213	41	19
1985 to 1988 .....	2 144	2 144	1 920	193	283	937	283	106
1980 to 1984 .....	2 062	2 062	1 678	152	245	675	128	275
1970 to 1979 .....	7 158	7 158	5 084	947	754	1 117	379	773
1960 to 1969 .....	5 239	5 239	3 333	307	166	511	410	592
1950 to 1959 .....	3 434	3 434	2 440	29	2	—	198	394
1940 to 1949 .....	1 577	1 577	1 256	9	36	—	—	82
1939 or earlier .....	5 131	5 131	3 564	18	3	12	7	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	748	748	533	48	40	28	—	153
1 bedroom .....	4 326	4 326	3 885	376	340	776	4	374
2 bedrooms .....	8 128	8 128	6 762	713	415	1 719	108	917
3 bedrooms .....	9 122	9 122	5 362	378	363	700	526	528
4 bedrooms .....	3 706	3 706	2 336	144	274	183	650	166
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 055	1 055	711	7	61	59	158	103
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	636	636	631	46	82	233	75	195
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	338	338	318	34	113	97	—	60
Vacant condominium housing units .....	34	34	31	6	—	14	—	11
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	26 625	26 625	19 446	1 660	1 486	3 465	1 439	2 218
Source of water, public system or private company .....	26 372	26 372	19 573	1 666	1 493	3 465	1 446	2 241
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	24 307	24 307	19 559	1 666	1 485	3 456	1 439	2 233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	170	170	88	6	—	—	—	11
Owner-occupied housing units .....	33	33	11	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	70	70	67	—	—	—	—	11
Occupied housing units .....	25 340	25 340	18 531	1 568	1 378	3 224	1 410	2 127
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	9 322	9 322	7 629	576	467	974	805	834
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	1 052	1 052	249	8	15	26	8	39
Electricity .....	10 145	10 145	7 442	875	825	2 118	483	942
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	3 741	3 741	2 327	38	12	7	114	210
All other fuels .....	844	844	662	56	59	54	—	55
No fuel used .....	236	236	222	15	—	45	—	47
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	1 558	1 558	1 362	58	154	185	—	114
1 .....	9 264	9 264	7 194	743	390	1 321	232	912
2 .....	10 528	10 528	7 370	567	597	1 284	780	817
3 or more .....	3 990	3 990	2 605	200	237	434	398	284
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	12 346	12 346	9 026	547	681	999	1 348	1 006
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 094	1 094	869	73	68	115	147	131
1985 to 1988 .....	3 134	3 134	2 466	203	276	315	457	246
1980 to 1984 .....	1 856	1 856	1 377	119	117	172	224	187
1970 to 1979 .....	3 111	3 111	2 069	115	181	326	247	221
1969 or earlier .....	3 151	3 151	2 245	37	39	71	273	221
Renter-occupied housing units .....	12 994	12 994	9 505	1 021	697	2 225	62	1 121
1989 to March 1990 .....	6 393	6 393	5 015	568	343	1 340	16	554
1985 to 1988 .....	4 793	4 793	3 102	369	223	615	35	383
1980 to 1984 .....	1 057	1 057	772	33	115	131	11	112
1970 to 1979 .....	579	579	500	43	16	132	—	54
1969 or earlier .....	172	172	116	8	—	7	—	18
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	664	664	513	49	10	51	—	79
Householder 65 years and over .....	4 310	4 310	3 290	124	244	507	220	401
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2 858	2 858	2 040	79	51	171	220	289
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	33	33	24	—	—	—	—	11
No telephone in unit .....	38	38	20	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	850	850	757	—	90	142	—	69
Complete plumbing facilities .....	25 237	25 237	18 453	1 562	1 378	3 224	1 410	2 116
1.00 or less persons per room .....	24 755	24 755	18 067	1 468	1 371	3 150	1 410	2 059
1.01 or more persons per room .....	482	482	386	94	7	74	—	57
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	103	103	78	6	—	—	—	11
1.00 or less persons per room .....	83	83	58	6	—	—	—	11
1.01 or more persons per room .....	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	40 579	40 579	42 832	38 563	47 084	40 134	65 517	38 403
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	20 023	20 023	18 769	17 581	22 194	23 706	35 784	19 516
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	3 575	3 575	3 076	442	151	533	24	311
Owner-occupied housing units .....	595	595	381	44	17	51	24	86
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 980	2 980	2 695	398	134	482	—	225



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County—Con.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 336	941	1 423	1 959	1 023	1 666	620	1 170	880	1 485
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	9	11	—	—	—	11	20	—	6	4
1985 to 1988.....	57	39	—	—	12	193	22	—	75	283
1980 to 1984.....	83	65	—	61	95	152	8	8	26	245
1970 to 1979.....	658	407	185	134	388	947	28	203	44	746
1960 to 1969.....	110	96	75	165	336	307	27	93	118	166
1950 to 1959.....	102	32	118	778	89	29	8	44	179	2
1940 to 1949.....	77	30	153	427	9	9	87	56	118	36
1939 or earlier.....	240	261	892	394	94	18	420	766	314	3
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	7	—	49	46	8	48	85	72	—	40
1 bedroom.....	74	42	311	259	266	376	427	454	169	340
2 bedrooms.....	399	171	337	673	592	713	92	278	296	415
3 bedrooms.....	552	395	512	651	149	378	8	223	306	363
4 bedrooms.....	231	258	174	212	8	144	8	93	92	266
5 or more bedrooms.....	73	75	40	118	—	7	—	50	17	61
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	82
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	34	14	—	—	113
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 327	941	1 415	1 923	1 005	1 660	587	1 170	875	1 478
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 242	904	1 413	1 959	1 023	1 666	620	1 170	880	1 485
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	484	339	1 423	1 959	1 023	1 666	620	1 170	875	1 485
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	12	—	8	12	8	6	25	13	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	12	8	—	14	9	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 157	863	1 325	1 857	989	1 568	563	1 101	847	1 370
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	118	—	566	908	274	576	273	378	399	467
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	219	178	31	11	10	8	7	21	17	15
Electricity.....	491	477	413	328	292	875	230	444	186	817
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	256	198	302	587	32	38	32	172	234	12
All other fuels.....	73	10	13	23	314	56	14	50	6	59
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	67	15	7	36	5	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	9	5	115	118	51	58	162	243	91	154
1.....	334	143	634	675	483	743	297	492	275	390
2.....	475	444	432	784	404	567	88	245	367	589
3 or more.....	339	271	144	280	51	200	16	121	114	237
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	.9	1.3	1.6	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	915	766	720	1 133	110	547	5	323	533	673
1989 to March 1990.....	61	48	59	66	23	73	5	25	30	68
1985 to 1988.....	247	157	193	192	37	203	—	84	131	276
1980 to 1984.....	118	110	82	129	—	119	—	43	69	117
1970 to 1979.....	321	264	117	252	33	115	—	93	91	173
1969 or earlier.....	168	187	269	494	17	37	—	78	212	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	242	97	605	724	879	1 021	558	778	314	697
1989 to March 1990.....	113	30	280	364	461	568	317	375	118	343
1985 to 1988.....	62	33	183	260	406	369	144	163	147	223
1980 to 1984.....	23	14	75	72	6	33	74	96	29	115
1970 to 1979.....	13	12	59	28	6	43	10	112	14	16
1969 or earlier.....	31	8	8	—	—	8	13	32	6	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	46	6	72	40	—	49	82	71	23	10
Householder 65 years and over.....	228	185	298	423	31	124	102	302	196	244
Owner-occupied housing units.....	184	164	242	383	25	79	—	65	155	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	3	2	—	8	—	—	7	—	5	—
No vehicle available.....	4	2	69	75	—	—	70	155	59	90
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 149	863	1 317	1 845	981	1 562	544	1 092	842	1 370
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 134	855	1 283	1 813	938	1 468	544	1 071	824	1 363
1.01 or more persons per room.....	15	8	34	32	43	94	—	21	18	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	8	12	8	6	19	9	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	—	8	—	—	6	19	9	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	34 519	40 808	32 192	39 027	37 770	38 563	8 400	48 941	29 572	47 026
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 542	28 761	14 788	20 552	13 265	17 581	13 625	11 045	19 346	22 194
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	83	50	166	275	408	442	162	395	91	151
Owner-occupied housing units.....	56	33	26	33	18	44	—	14	33	17
Renter-occupied housing units.....	27	17	140	242	390	398	162	381	58	134



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	3 455	1 015	1 039	1 430	2 241	183	—	—	8
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990.....	213	—	—	41	19	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	937	—	4	283	106	5	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	675	—	9	124	275	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	1 107	33	52	370	773	74	—	—	8
1960 to 1969.....	511	58	443	407	592	35	—	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	—	265	298	198	394	38	—	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	143	114	—	82	22	—	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	12	516	119	7	—	9	—	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom.....	28	4	—	—	153	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	776	36	77	4	374	16	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	1 709	273	262	105	917	100	—	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	700	493	481	522	528	48	—	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	183	178	154	641	166	17	—	—	8
5 or more bedrooms.....	59	31	65	158	103	2	—	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	233	—	—	75	195	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	97	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	14	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 455	1 015	1 039	1 423	2 218	183	—	—	8
Source of water, public system or private company.....	3 455	1 015	1 033	1 430	2 241	183	—	—	8
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	3 446	1 015	1 033	1 430	2 233	181	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	3 214	983	1 009	1 397	2 127	181	—	—	8
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas.....	974	521	602	805	834	52	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	26	—	22	4	39	38	—	—	—
Electricity.....	2 108	102	167	474	942	64	—	—	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	7	355	205	114	210	27	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	54	5	13	—	55	—	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	45	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None.....	185	20	51	—	114	—	—	—	—
1.....	1 321	285	336	232	912	119	—	—	—
2.....	1 284	551	422	780	817	40	—	—	8
3 or more.....	424	127	200	385	284	22	—	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.5	—	—	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	989	826	704	1 335	1 006	122	—	—	8
1989 to March 1990.....	115	75	31	147	131	21	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	315	139	146	453	246	51	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	162	158	87	224	187	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	326	158	230	238	221	22	—	—	8
1969 or earlier.....	71	296	210	273	221	28	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 225	157	305	62	1 121	59	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	1 340	102	164	16	554	13	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	615	37	111	35	383	26	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	131	6	12	11	112	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	132	7	6	—	54	13	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	7	5	12	—	18	7	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit.....	51	—	29	—	79	7	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	507	222	160	220	401	60	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	171	210	117	220	289	33	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	142	15	13	—	69	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	3 214	983	1 009	1 397	2 116	181	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 140	977	1 009	1 397	2 059	181	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	74	6	—	—	57	—	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	39 953	42 091	38 113	65 538	38 403	28 364	—	—	52 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 706	25 749	16 163	35 784	19 516	23 903	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	533	17	95	24	311	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	51	7	28	24	86	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	482	10	67	—	225	6	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Con.								
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
All housing units .....	10	16	—	1 153	543	2 618	1 382	941	825
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	11	2
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—	—	52	23	49	39	39	22
1980 to 1984 .....	—	4	—	83	12	90	83	65	47
1970 to 1979 .....	10	9	—	584	98	400	348	407	210
1960 to 1969 .....	—	3	—	75	50	1 413	178	96	91
1950 to 1959 .....	—	—	—	64	61	571	195	32	71
1940 to 1949 .....	—	—	—	55	41	70	89	30	36
1939 or earlier .....	—	—	—	231	258	25	446	261	346
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	—	—	—	7	12	192	4	—	—
1 bedroom .....	—	—	—	58	51	68	139	42	83
2 bedrooms .....	10	3	—	299	152	229	323	171	179
3 bedrooms .....	—	4	—	504	177	1 755	596	395	329
4 bedrooms .....	—	9	—	214	107	353	256	258	165
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	—	71	44	21	64	75	69
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	10	16	—	1 144	512	2 404	1 324	941	820
Source of water, public system or private company .....	10	16	—	1 059	417	2 612	1 072	904	701
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	10	9	—	303	123	2 578	882	339	504
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	12	32	—	35	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	8	2	—	12	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	10	13	—	976	417	2 592	1 177	863	753
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	—	—	—	66	—	1 591	36	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	4	—	181	76	23	248	178	93
Electricity .....	10	9	—	427	124	929	417	477	302
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—	229	208	29	419	198	331
All other fuels .....	—	—	—	73	9	13	57	10	20
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	—	—	—	9	18	65	44	5	55
1 .....	—	—	—	215	129	1 021	358	143	204
2 .....	—	—	—	435	134	1 352	504	444	281
3 or more .....	10	13	—	317	136	154	271	271	213
Vehicles per household .....	3.0	4.7	—	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	10	13	—	793	315	17	838	766	560
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	40	14	9	81	48	33
1985 to 1988 .....	—	4	—	196	52	8	160	157	91
1980 to 1984 .....	10	—	—	118	36	—	107	110	98
1970 to 1979 .....	—	9	—	299	61	—	250	264	151
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	140	152	—	240	187	187
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	183	102	2 575	339	97	193
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	100	28	1 027	126	30	67
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—	—	36	36	1 409	132	33	45
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	—	23	30	129	39	14	50
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—	—	3	10	25	12	29
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	24	5	—	17	8	2
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	39	23	20	44	6	19
Householder 65 years and over .....	—	—	—	168	107	—	331	185	229
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	151	90	—	252	164	161
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	3	2	—	4	2	7
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—	4	11	—	28	2	48
Complete plumbing facilities .....	10	13	—	968	414	2 592	1 163	863	753
1.00 or less persons per room .....	10	13	—	953	407	2 541	1 157	855	744
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	15	7	51	6	8	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	8	3	—	14	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	8	3	—	14	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	58 000	63 348	—	35 466	31 770	39 557	27 628	40 808	34 554
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	—	—	—	24 748	21 343	23 887	20 693	28 761	19 465
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	—	—	—	77	41	133	130	50	68
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	56	20	—	65	33	40
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	21	21	133	65	17	28

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County				
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 108.01	Tract 108.02	Tract 111	Tract 112
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	9 411	9 411	7 439	281	584	554	1 231	768
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	6 171	6 171	5 039	227	518	449	904	562
Less than \$300.....	82	82	26	—	—	—	6	—
\$300 to \$399.....	435	435	313	—	22	46	25	17
\$400 to \$499.....	708	708	561	13	24	27	22	55
\$500 to \$599.....	920	920	725	26	45	59	35	80
\$600 to \$799.....	1 951	1 951	1 599	106	146	167	141	198
\$800 to \$999.....	1 138	1 138	987	58	145	91	265	145
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	752	752	668	24	118	59	310	59
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	157	157	148	—	18	—	9	8
\$2,000 or more.....	28	28	12	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	695	695	711	744	839	722	961	755
Not mortgaged.....	3 240	3 240	2 400	54	66	105	327	206
Less than \$100.....	56	56	31	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	915	915	521	6	5	25	11	8
\$200 to \$299.....	1 714	1 714	1 369	35	39	47	106	163
\$300 to \$399.....	401	401	345	7	11	33	127	18
\$400 to \$499.....	85	85	77	6	7	—	47	7
\$500 or more.....	69	69	57	—	4	—	36	10
Median (dollars).....	231	231	239	275	250	254	324	264
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	1 745	1 745	1 206	24	34	45	108	106
Less than 20 percent.....	660	660	418	13	11	14	12	33
20 to 24 percent.....	257	257	169	—	6	5	15	15
25 to 29 percent.....	122	122	79	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	128	128	99	6	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more.....	535	535	409	5	7	26	65	48
Not computed.....	43	43	32	—	10	—	—	10
Median.....	23.7	23.7	25.0	19.6	20.8	50.0+	50.0+	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 584	2 584	1 961	60	115	149	141	191
Less than 20 percent.....	1 310	1 310	988	12	49	59	63	74
20 to 24 percent.....	455	455	332	—	13	36	17	29
25 to 29 percent.....	398	398	321	22	11	23	8	53
30 to 34 percent.....	221	221	155	14	19	24	28	8
35 percent or more.....	200	200	165	12	23	7	25	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.7	19.7	19.9	29.1	23.3	22.2	22.2	23.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 385	2 385	1 931	90	162	140	324	239
Less than 20 percent.....	1 388	1 388	1 079	60	42	84	121	121
20 to 24 percent.....	533	533	472	30	71	37	56	75
25 to 29 percent.....	336	336	268	—	27	19	85	35
30 to 34 percent.....	98	98	92	—	10	—	62	—
35 percent or more.....	30	30	20	—	12	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.3	18.3	18.8	18.0	22.7	18.7	23.7	19.8
\$50,000 or more.....	2 697	2 697	2 341	107	273	220	658	232
Less than 20 percent.....	2 190	2 190	1 892	94	162	158	482	192
20 to 24 percent.....	254	254	208	13	49	54	52	22
25 to 29 percent.....	195	195	183	—	41	8	102	10
30 to 34 percent.....	50	50	50	—	21	—	22	—
35 percent or more.....	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.7	17.9	15.6	15.5	16.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 742	12 742	9 505	1 021	697	2 225	62	1 121
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	183	183	165	37	14	36	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	834	834	755	67	53	114	—	34
\$200 to \$299.....	2 498	2 498	2 300	115	30	131	—	257
\$300 to \$399.....	2 935	2 935	2 537	355	142	594	—	568
\$400 to \$499.....	2 519	2 519	2 239	255	216	857	17	195
\$500 to \$599.....	935	935	824	151	82	272	20	34
\$600 to \$749.....	404	404	356	23	43	171	14	14
\$750 to \$999.....	201	201	186	12	77	33	11	10
\$1,000 or more.....	34	34	32	—	27	5	—	—
No cash rent.....	2 199	2 199	111	6	13	12	—	9
Median (dollars).....	367	367	367	379	437	419	535	359
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	3 375	3 375	3 081	355	183	512	—	290
Less than 20 percent.....	70	70	62	19	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	151	151	136	19	20	52	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	212	212	193	19	7	33	—	12
30 to 34 percent.....	202	202	180	5	7	10	—	10
35 percent or more.....	2 435	2 435	2 353	269	131	410	—	268
Not computed.....	305	305	157	24	11	7	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 072	4 072	2 825	355	146	575	—	363
Less than 20 percent.....	520	520	476	36	15	23	—	72
20 to 24 percent.....	643	643	547	79	4	37	—	72
25 to 29 percent.....	720	720	644	88	31	118	—	133
30 to 34 percent.....	468	468	430	31	30	133	—	39
35 percent or more.....	744	744	702	121	59	264	—	38
Not computed.....	777	777	26	—	7	—	—	9
Median.....	27.7	27.7	27.9	28.6	33.2	34.1	—	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 649	3 649	2 472	204	248	688	26	370
Less than 20 percent.....	1 686	1 686	1 431	78	115	313	—	240
20 to 24 percent.....	774	774	644	54	79	236	8	122
25 to 29 percent.....	284	284	248	60	16	78	18	8
30 to 34 percent.....	56	56	43	10	—	15	—	—
35 percent or more.....	73	73	73	—	32	34	—	—
Not computed.....	776	776	33	2	6	12	—	—
Median.....	18.9	18.9	18.9	22.1	20.4	20.5	26.4	18.3
\$35,000 or more.....	1 646	1 646	1 127	107	120	450	36	98
Less than 20 percent.....	1 266	1 266	1 019	103	90	421	18	98
20 to 24 percent.....	87	87	75	—	12	29	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	29	19	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	258	258	8	4	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.7	13.7	13.8	12.4	16.3	13.6	20.0	12.8



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County—Can.		Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County							
	Tract 113	Tract 117	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	460	457	651	1 085	54	281	—	306	480	576
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage -----	326	333	347	598	30	227	—	197	278	510
Less than \$300 -----	7	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	21	33	53	68	—	—	—	—	34	22
\$400 to \$499 -----	23	23	82	118	8	13	—	25	54	24
\$500 to \$599 -----	70	55	91	77	9	26	—	21	65	45
\$600 to \$799 -----	142	90	89	243	13	106	—	79	93	146
\$800 to \$999 -----	44	81	15	57	—	58	—	40	27	145
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	19	36	17	27	—	24	—	6	—	110
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	18
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	649	686	535	623	589	744	—	721	563	832
Not mortgaged -----	134	124	304	487	24	54	—	109	202	66
Less than \$100 -----	2	4	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	54	36	119	151	—	6	—	17	82	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	63	71	163	286	17	35	—	71	108	39
\$300 to \$399 -----	12	13	15	37	7	7	—	7	12	11
\$400 to \$499 -----	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	7
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	4
Median (dollars) -----	213	229	212	220	285	275	—	252	212	250
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000 -----	100	88	240	231	9	24	—	89	133	34
Less than 20 percent -----	44	29	110	101	—	13	—	17	45	11
20 to 24 percent -----	22	11	23	51	—	—	—	13	16	6
25 to 29 percent -----	6	3	8	7	—	—	—	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	22	28	70	48	9	6	—	14	23	7
35 percent or more -----	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	38	34	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10
Median -----	21.4	25.5	22.2	21.4	37.5	19.6	—	33.9	26.8	20.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	160	137	200	336	11	60	—	61	180	115
Less than 20 percent -----	50	54	99	221	11	12	—	30	96	49
20 to 24 percent -----	51	27	39	49	—	—	—	20	40	13
25 to 29 percent -----	30	26	40	58	—	22	—	11	12	11
30 to 34 percent -----	19	20	11	—	—	14	—	—	17	19
35 percent or more -----	10	10	11	8	—	12	—	—	15	23
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.9	22.7	20.1	14.9	12.5	29.1	—	20.1	18.2	23.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	104	135	120	260	8	90	—	81	113	162
Less than 20 percent -----	54	79	113	187	8	60	—	35	76	42
20 to 24 percent -----	20	18	7	45	—	30	—	34	26	71
25 to 29 percent -----	27	34	—	28	—	—	—	6	11	27
30 to 34 percent -----	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10
35 percent or more -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.7	18.5	14.5	17.7	12.5	18.0	—	20.8	18.0	22.7
\$50,000 or more -----	96	97	91	258	26	107	—	75	54	265
Less than 20 percent -----	91	75	81	249	26	94	—	55	54	162
20 to 24 percent -----	5	18	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	49
25 to 29 percent -----	—	4	10	9	—	—	—	6	—	33
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	21
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.2	15.1	11.5	10.8	10.0	14.7	—	10.6	11.7	17.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	210	69	605	724	879	1 021	558	778	314	697
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	9	8	—	37	19	42	—	14
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	5	67	37	68	67	119	165	7	53
\$200 to \$299 -----	29	1	214	177	711	115	256	261	41	30
\$300 to \$399 -----	70	23	137	199	34	355	105	198	60	142
\$400 to \$499 -----	49	14	120	169	18	255	44	71	135	216
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	2	43	108	9	151	—	18	35	82
\$600 to \$749 -----	5	—	15	20	7	23	8	8	6	43
\$750 to \$999 -----	3	1	—	—	7	12	—	15	13	77
\$1,000 or more -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
No cash rent -----	38	21	—	6	25	6	7	—	17	13
Median (dollars) -----	384	391	304	378	223	379	252	278	422	437
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000 -----	32	20	218	247	413	355	230	446	65	183
Less than 20 percent -----	—	2	3	—	—	19	12	21	—	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	1	—	8	—	19	15	15	—	20
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	33	—	28	19	10	51	—	7
30 to 34 percent -----	6	2	49	10	34	5	28	21	6	7
35 percent or more -----	5	6	133	202	316	269	165	298	52	131
Not computed -----	21	9	—	27	35	24	—	40	7	11
Median -----	34.6	45.0	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.4	49.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	60	13	234	217	253	355	197	207	121	146
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	76	51	122	36	35	41	—	15
20 to 24 percent -----	16	2	45	73	65	79	67	53	20	4
25 to 29 percent -----	7	1	36	8	61	88	49	41	27	31
30 to 34 percent -----	7	1	26	65	5	31	22	32	25	30
35 percent or more -----	15	2	51	20	—	121	24	40	43	59
Not computed -----	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Median -----	29.6	30.0	24.6	23.9	20.3	28.6	24.7	26.2	32.1	33.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	70	10	133	147	180	204	110	97	85	248
Less than 20 percent -----	48	4	97	95	171	78	91	75	50	115
20 to 24 percent -----	16	4	15	43	9	54	12	16	16	79
25 to 29 percent -----	4	2	21	9	—	60	—	6	—	16
30 to 34 percent -----	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	32
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	6
Median -----	18.5	21.3	17.8	18.6	12.6	22.1	15.3	17.5	19.0	20.4
\$35,000 or more -----	48	26	20	113	33	107	21	28	43	120
Less than 20 percent -----	43	19	20	113	26	103	21	20	39	90
20 to 24 percent -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	12
25 to 29 percent -----	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed -----	2	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Median -----	13.0	13.1	17.5	11.1	16.8	12.4	14.0	12.7	14.6	16.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County—Con.							Remainder of Grand Forks County	
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 108.01 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>544</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>38</b>	—	—	<b>8</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage .....	<b>439</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>24</b>	—	—	<b>8</b>
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	46	35	13	25	17	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	27	61	22	64	55	8	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	59	132	75	35	80	10	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	167	149	169	141	198	6	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	91	78	66	265	145	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	49	56	10	310	59	—	—	—	<b>8</b>
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	5	—	91	8	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	719	656	658	961	755	520	—	—	1 125
Not mortgaged .....	<b>105</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>14</b>	—	—	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	25	61	36	11	8	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	47	156	173	97	163	14	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	33	40	31	127	18	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	3	—	47	7	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	36	10	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	254	231	236	327	264	250	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000 .....	45	110	77	108	106	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	14	27	35	12	33	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	5	20	5	15	15	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	30	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	26	33	26	65	48	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	5	—	10	—	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	31.3	21.0	50.0+	32.5	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	149	251	235	141	191	31	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	59	172	95	63	74	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	36	33	46	17	29	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	23	18	51	8	53	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	24	16	18	28	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	7	12	25	25	27	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	22.2	16.1	22.4	22.2	23.7	24.2	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	140	207	180	324	239	7	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	84	111	114	121	121	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	37	45	46	56	75	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	19	37	20	85	35	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	14	—	62	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	18.7	19.3	16.8	23.7	19.8	10.0-	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more .....	210	222	152	649	232	—	—	—	<b>8</b>
Less than 20 percent .....	158	196	152	473	192	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	44	21	—	52	22	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	8	5	—	102	10	—	—	—	<b>8</b>
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.1	10.7	11.1	15.7	16.2	—	—	—	27.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>2 225</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>59</b>	—	—	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100 .....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	114	7	17	—	34	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	131	33	67	—	257	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	594	32	100	—	568	13	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	857	31	87	17	195	24	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	272	37	6	20	34	9	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	171	13	14	14	14	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	33	—	8	11	10	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	12	4	6	—	9	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	419	406	361	535	359	412	—	—	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000 .....	512	24	92	—	290	6	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	52	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	33	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	410	17	92	—	268	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	7	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	575	31	113	—	363	13	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	23	—	5	—	72	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	37	8	24	—	72	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	118	12	40	—	133	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	133	7	8	—	39	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	264	—	36	—	38	6	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median .....	34.1	27.3	28.4	—	26.2	34.6	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	688	61	92	26	370	31	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	313	33	49	—	240	24	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	236	16	11	8	122	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	78	12	20	18	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.5	19.4	18.8	26.4	18.3	18.2	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more .....	450	41	8	36	98	9	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	421	41	—	18	98	9	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	29	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	13.6	14.9	22.5	20.0	12.8	17.5	—	—	—



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grand Forks County—Con.								
	Tract 108.02 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	10	9	—	422	172	5	542	457	347
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage -----	10	—	—	302	45	5	289	333	140
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	7	6	—	27	6	10
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	21	7	—	43	33	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	15	12	—	62	23	35
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	60	9	—	51	55	20
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	—	—	136	9	5	72	90	40
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	44	2	—	19	81	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	10	—	—	19	—	—	7	36	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Median (dollars) -----	1 125	—	—	661	484	725	524	686	535
Not mortgaged -----	—	9	—	120	127	—	253	124	207
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	2	2	—	9	4	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	54	51	—	160	36	93
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	9	—	49	53	—	77	71	86
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	12	13	—	5	13	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	2
Median (dollars) -----	—	275	—	206	217	—	182	229	202
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—	—	100	62	—	181	88	108
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	44	41	—	74	29	54
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	22	2	—	27	11	26
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	6	3	—	15	11	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	6	3	—	17	3	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	22	13	—	48	28	15
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
Median -----	—	—	—	21.4	18.0	—	23.1	25.5	19.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—	—	129	62	—	187	137	108
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	43	42	—	111	54	72
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	41	14	—	27	14	14
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	16	6	—	14	26	15
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	19	—	—	20	20	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	10	—	—	15	10	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—	22.6	13.4	—	15.0	22.7	14.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	—	—	97	31	—	124	135	67
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	47	26	—	106	79	51
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	20	3	—	12	18	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	27	2	—	5	34	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—	20.4	11.6	—	12.2	18.5	12.1
\$50,000 or more -----	10	9	—	96	17	5	50	97	64
Less than 20 percent -----	—	9	—	91	17	5	41	75	60
20 to 24 percent -----	10	—	—	5	—	—	9	18	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	22.5	10.0	—	13.2	10.0	12.5	10.0	15.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	151	74	2 486	290	69	167
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	—	2
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	14	—	39	5	21
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—	—	22	19	30	75	1	51
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	57	10	177	74	23	57
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	25	—	187	46	14	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—	7	—	89	9	2	4
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	5	—	35	3	—	5
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	3	—	11	—	1	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	32	29	1 953	34	21	19
Median (dollars) -----	—	—	—	351	241	425	304	391	300
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000 -----	—	—	—	26	13	108	88	20	39
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	6
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	6	—	4	6	2	4
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	5	—	7	42	6	22
Not computed -----	—	—	—	15	11	97	15	9	1
Median -----	—	—	—	34.6	27.5	50.0+	43.2	45.0	38.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	—	—	47	32	1 011	92	13	52
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	14	3	20	—	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	16	8	20	35	2	15
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	7	—	52	11	1	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	9	—	15	3	1	19
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	10	17	2	4
Not computed -----	—	—	—	15	10	911	6	7	2
Median -----	—	—	—	25.0	18.9	27.6	23.3	30.0	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	—	—	39	24	969	80	10	55
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	24	15	127	53	4	32
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	9	—	96	14	4	7
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	4	—	21	4	2	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	9	716	9	—	9
Median -----	—	—	—	18.8	12.9	20.0	17.8	21.3	14.3
\$35,000 or more -----	—	—	—	39	5	398	30	26	21
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	34	2	152	26	19	14
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	2	3	229	4	5	7
Median -----	—	—	—	12.2	10.0	14.4	12.3	13.1	11.1



Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, NO MSA	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grand Forks County	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County	Remainder of Grand Forks County
		Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 115.98
Occupied housing units -----	24 217	24 217	17 811	1 403	1 403	2 264
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 -----	290	290	270	11	11	—
1985 to 1988 -----	1 839	1 839	1 654	146	146	35
1980 to 1984 -----	1 831	1 831	1 491	139	139	84
1970 to 1979 -----	6 454	6 454	4 674	799	799	343
1960 to 1969 -----	4 610	4 610	2 986	265	265	1 210
1950 to 1959 -----	3 202	3 202	2 316	29	29	512
1940 to 1949 -----	1 451	1 451	1 183	—	—	59
1939 or earlier -----	4 540	4 540	3 237	14	14	21
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom -----	594	594	421	37	37	166
1 bedroom -----	3 648	3 648	3 353	299	299	63
2 bedrooms -----	7 200	7 200	6 115	567	567	187
3 bedrooms -----	8 268	8 268	4 985	354	354	1 518
4 bedrooms -----	3 517	3 517	2 257	139	139	316
5 or more bedrooms -----	990	990	680	7	7	14
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	23 898	23 898	17 701	1 397	1 397	2 084
Source of water, public system or private company -----	23 669	23 669	17 795	1 403	1 403	2 259
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	21 865	21 865	17 786	1 403	1 403	2 238
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	103	103	78	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33	33	11	6	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	70	70	67	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas -----	8 837	8 837	7 378	501	501	1 371
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 021	1 021	237	8	8	17
Electricity -----	9 636	9 636	7 070	785	785	834
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	3 693	3 693	2 285	38	38	29
All other fuels -----	794	794	619	56	56	6
No fuel used -----	236	236	222	15	15	7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None -----	1 454	1 454	1 278	43	43	50
1 -----	8 773	8 773	6 892	680	680	864
2 -----	10 121	10 121	7 115	508	508	1 224
3 or more -----	3 869	3 869	2 526	172	172	126
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12 115	12 115	8 845	520	520	12
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 046	1 046	834	68	68	4
1985 to 1988 -----	3 063	3 063	2 419	186	186	8
1980 to 1984 -----	1 814	1 814	1 342	114	114	—
1970 to 1979 -----	3 064	3 064	2 028	115	115	—
1969 or earlier -----	3 128	3 128	2 222	37	37	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 102	12 102	8 966	883	883	2 252
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 922	5 922	4 706	512	512	889
1985 to 1988 -----	4 413	4 413	2 889	287	287	1 245
1980 to 1984 -----	1 020	1 020	759	33	33	108
1970 to 1979 -----	575	575	496	43	43	10
1969 or earlier -----	172	172	116	8	8	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit -----	597	597	452	32	32	20
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 299	4 299	3 279	124	124	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 851	2 851	2 033	79	79	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	33	33	24	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	38	38	20	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	850	850	757	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	24 114	24 114	17 733	1 397	1 397	2 264
1.00 or less persons per room -----	23 723	23 723	17 429	1 317	1 317	2 219
1.01 or more persons per room -----	391	391	304	80	80	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	103	103	78	6	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	83	83	58	6	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	20	20	20	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 603	40 603	42 866	39 152	39 152	44 586
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 213	20 213	19 031	18 240	18 240	24 090
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 276	3 276	2 798	372	372	120
Owner-occupied housing units -----	577	577	363	39	39	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 699	2 699	2 435	333	333	120

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grand Forks County	Grand Forks city, Grand Forks County		Remainder of Grand Forks County
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Total	Grand Forks city	Tract 104	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 115.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	9 256	9 256	7 314	273	273	5
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>						
With a mortgage -----	6 044	6 044	4 942	219	219	5
Less than \$300 -----	82	82	26	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	430	430	308	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	698	698	556	13	13	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	900	900	715	26	26	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	1 919	1 919	1 576	98	98	5
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 110	1 110	963	58	58	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	720	720	638	24	24	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	157	157	148	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	28	28	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	694	694	709	739	739	725
Not mortgaged -----	3 212	3 212	2 372	54	54	—
Less than \$100 -----	56	56	31	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	903	903	509	6	6	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 698	1 698	1 353	35	35	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	401	401	345	7	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	85	85	77	6	6	—
\$500 or more -----	69	69	57	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	231	231	239	275	275	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 712	1 712	1 176	24	24	—
Less than 20 percent -----	660	660	418	13	13	—
20 to 24 percent -----	247	247	159	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	122	122	79	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	128	128	99	6	6	—
35 percent or more -----	512	512	389	5	5	—
Not computed -----	43	43	32	—	—	—
Median -----	23.5	23.5	24.8	19.6	19.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 559	2 559	1 949	60	60	—
Less than 20 percent -----	1 307	1 307	985	12	12	—
20 to 24 percent -----	448	448	332	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	391	391	316	22	22	—
30 to 34 percent -----	215	215	151	14	14	—
35 percent or more -----	198	198	165	12	12	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.6	19.6	19.8	29.1	29.1	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	2 327	2 327	1 887	82	82	—
Less than 20 percent -----	1 369	1 369	1 068	60	60	—
20 to 24 percent -----	517	517	458	22	22	—
25 to 29 percent -----	321	321	255	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	92	92	86	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	28	28	20	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.2	18.2	18.7	17.4	17.4	—
\$50,000 or more -----	2 658	2 658	2 302	107	107	5
Less than 20 percent -----	2 155	2 155	1 857	94	94	5
20 to 24 percent -----	250	250	204	13	13	—
25 to 29 percent -----	195	195	183	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	50	50	50	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	8	8	8	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.7	14.7	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 867	11 867	8 966	883	883	2 180
<b>GROSS RENT</b>						
Less than \$100 -----	157	157	139	34	34	4
\$100 to \$199 -----	772	772	693	31	31	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 325	2 325	2 129	115	115	30
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 824	2 824	2 461	333	333	162
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 391	2 391	2 125	221	221	178
\$500 to \$599 -----	865	865	760	108	108	83
\$600 to \$749 -----	388	388	345	23	23	30
\$750 to \$999 -----	196	196	181	12	12	11
\$1,000 or more -----	34	34	32	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	1 915	1 915	1 011	6	6	1 682
Median (dollars) -----	369	369	369	376	376	427
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$10,000 -----	3 099	3 099	2 827	304	304	94
Less than 20 percent -----	70	70	62	19	19	—
20 to 24 percent -----	151	151	136	19	19	—
25 to 29 percent -----	193	193	174	4	4	—
30 to 34 percent -----	166	166	144	—	—	4
35 percent or more -----	2 261	2 261	2 184	252	252	7
Not computed -----	258	258	127	10	10	83
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 808	3 808	2 696	303	303	883
Less than 20 percent -----	469	469	425	17	17	3
20 to 24 percent -----	632	632	536	79	79	20
25 to 29 percent -----	707	707	634	83	83	52
30 to 34 percent -----	455	455	422	31	31	10
35 percent or more -----	691	691	653	93	93	10
Not computed -----	854	854	26	—	—	788
Median -----	27.7	27.7	27.9	28.3	28.3	27.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 380	3 380	2 349	175	175	836
Less than 20 percent -----	1 594	1 594	1 359	78	78	117
20 to 24 percent -----	744	744	622	54	54	97
25 to 29 percent -----	255	255	219	31	31	21
30 to 34 percent -----	56	56	43	10	10	9
35 percent or more -----	73	73	73	—	—	—
Not computed -----	658	658	33	2	2	598
Median -----	18.9	18.9	18.9	20.8	20.8	20.1
\$35,000 or more -----	1 580	1 580	1 094	101	101	367
Less than 20 percent -----	1 225	1 225	990	97	97	142
20 to 24 percent -----	87	87	75	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent -----	24	24	19	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6	6	—	—	—
Not computed -----	238	238	4	4	4	213
Median -----	13.6	13.6	13.7	12.0	12.0	14.2

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County
			Tract 115.98
Occupied housing units .....	437	437	261
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	22	22	—
1980 to 1984 .....	37	37	—
1970 to 1979 .....	98	98	36
1960 to 1969 .....	203	203	177
1950 to 1959 .....	55	55	37
1940 to 1949 .....	17	17	11
1939 or earlier .....	5	5	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	36	36	17
1 bedroom .....	50	50	5
2 bedrooms .....	81	81	33
3 bedrooms .....	216	216	184
4 bedrooms .....	42	42	22
5 or more bedrooms .....	12	12	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	420	420	244
Source of water, public system or private company .....	437	437	261
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	424	424	250
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	238	238	180
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	14	14	6
Electricity .....	177	177	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	8	8	—
All other fuels .....	—	—	—
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	20	20	8
1 .....	209	209	133
2 .....	154	154	99
3 or more .....	54	54	21
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	55	55	5
1989 to March 1990 .....	13	13	5
1985 to 1988 .....	28	28	—
1980 to 1984 .....	2	2	—
1970 to 1979 .....	12	12	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	382	382	256
1989 to March 1990 .....	207	207	110
1985 to 1988 .....	158	158	129
1980 to 1984 .....	17	17	17
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	16	16	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	437	437	261
1.00 or less persons per room .....	421	421	255
1.01 or more persons per room .....	16	16	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	38 007	38 007	27 488
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	22 840	22 840	23 438
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	30	30	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	30	30	6



Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA		Grand Forks County
	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	Tract 115.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	47	47	-
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	44	44	-
Less than \$300 .....	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 .....	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599 .....	6	6	-
\$600 to \$799 .....	14	14	-
\$800 to \$999 .....	4	4	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	20	20	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more .....	-	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	850	850	-
Not mortgaged .....	3	3	-
Less than \$100 .....	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 .....	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 .....	3	3	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 .....	-	-	-
\$500 or more .....	-	-	-
Median (dollars) .....	225	225	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	17	17	-
Less than 20 percent .....	3	3	-
20 to 24 percent .....	5	5	-
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5	-
30 to 34 percent .....	4	4	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	25.5	25.5	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	26	26	-
Less than 20 percent .....	6	6	-
20 to 24 percent .....	2	2	-
25 to 29 percent .....	10	10	-
30 to 34 percent .....	6	6	-
35 percent or more .....	2	2	-
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	27.5	27.5	-
\$50,000 or more .....	4	4	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	4	4	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	22.5	22.5	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	370	370	244
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	3	3	-
\$100 to \$199 .....	9	9	-
\$200 to \$299 .....	27	27	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	46	46	15
\$400 to \$499 .....	54	54	9
\$500 to \$599 .....	6	6	6
\$600 to \$749 .....	16	16	5
\$750 to \$999 .....	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more .....	-	-	-
No cash rent .....	209	209	209
Median (dollars) .....	384	384	407
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	21	21	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	21	21	-
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	131	131	104
Less than 20 percent .....	3	3	-
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	-
25 to 29 percent .....	3	3	-
30 to 34 percent .....	5	5	5
35 percent or more .....	15	15	-
Not computed .....	99	99	99
Median .....	34.0	34.0	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	168	168	109
Less than 20 percent .....	44	44	10
20 to 24 percent .....	30	30	5
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-
Not computed .....	94	94	94
Median .....	19.0	19.0	18.8
\$35,000 or more .....	50	50	31
Less than 20 percent .....	29	29	10
20 to 24 percent .....	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-
Not computed .....	16	16	16
Median .....	17.4	17.4	17.9

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>317</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	4	4	4
1980 to 1984 .....	12	12	9
1970 to 1979 .....	99	99	99
1960 to 1969 .....	101	101	99
1950 to 1959 .....	17	17	8
1940 to 1949 .....	4	4	4
1939 or earlier .....	80	80	80
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	52	52	52
2 bedrooms .....	158	158	155
3 bedrooms .....	87	87	76
4 bedrooms .....	15	15	15
5 or more bedrooms .....	5	5	5
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	317	317	303
Source of water, public system or private company .....	317	317	303
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	317	317	303
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	67	67	63
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	12	12	12
Electricity .....	197	197	189
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	21	21	19
All other fuels .....	20	20	20
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	49	49	49
1 .....	102	102	102
2 .....	142	142	130
3 or more .....	24	24	22
Vehicles per household .....	1.5	1.5	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	16	16	16
1985 to 1988 .....	16	16	14
1980 to 1984 .....	23	23	20
1970 to 1979 .....	6	6	6
1969 or earlier .....	5	5	5
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>242</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	112	112	112
1985 to 1988 .....	118	118	113
1980 to 1984 .....	17	17	13
1970 to 1979 .....	4	4	4
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	39	39	39
Householder 65 years and over .....	4	4	4
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	317	317	303
1.00 or less persons per room .....	271	271	257
1.01 or more persons per room .....	46	46	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	32 117	32 117	33 343
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	12 876	12 876	12 334
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	113	113	113
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	108	108	108

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
<b>With a mortgage</b> .....	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	5	5	5
\$400 to \$499 .....	10	10	5
\$500 to \$599 .....	10	10	10
\$600 to \$799 .....	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	482	482	500
<b>Not mortgaged</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	5	5	5
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	225	225	225
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	13	13	10
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	3	3	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	23.2	23.2	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	2	2	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	27.5	27.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent .....	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	15.4	15.4	15.4
\$50,000 or more .....	4	4	4
Less than 20 percent .....	4	4	4
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	23	23	23
\$100 to \$199 .....	40	40	40
\$200 to \$299 .....	55	55	55
\$300 to \$399 .....	40	40	40
\$400 to \$499 .....	49	49	49
\$500 to \$599 .....	20	20	20
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	5	5	5
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	19	19	10
Median (dollars) .....	273	273	273
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	126	126	126
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	19	19	19
30 to 34 percent .....	24	24	24
35 percent or more .....	67	67	67
Not computed .....	16	16	16
Median .....	45.5	45.5	45.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	76	76	72
Less than 20 percent .....	48	48	48
20 to 24 percent .....	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	14	14	14
Not computed .....	4	4	—
Median .....	17.6	17.6	17.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	45	45	40
Less than 20 percent .....	25	25	25
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	15	15	15
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	5	5	—
Median .....	18.8	18.8	18.8
\$35,000 or more .....	4	4	4
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	4	4	4
Median .....	—	—	—



Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
Occupied housing units .....	271	271	216
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	12	12	12
1985 to 1988 .....	30	30	23
1980 to 1984 .....	12	12	10
1970 to 1979 .....	90	90	68
1960 to 1969 .....	86	86	64
1950 to 1959 .....	21	21	21
1940 to 1949 .....	—	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	20	20	18
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	38	38	38
1 bedroom .....	41	41	41
2 bedrooms .....	94	94	85
3 bedrooms .....	56	56	28
4 bedrooms .....	26	26	17
5 or more bedrooms .....	16	16	7
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	252	252	204
Source of water, public system or private company .....	271	271	216
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	271	271	216
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	142	142	113
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	1	1	—
Electricity .....	91	91	75
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	7	7	5
All other fuels .....	30	30	23
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	28	28	25
1 .....	135	135	108
2 .....	71	71	55
3 or more .....	37	37	28
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.7	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	62	62	52
1989 to March 1990 .....	5	5	5
1985 to 1988 .....	21	21	15
1980 to 1984 .....	7	7	5
1970 to 1979 .....	23	23	21
1969 or earlier .....	6	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	209	209	164
1989 to March 1990 .....	125	125	103
1985 to 1988 .....	84	84	61
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	12	12	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	7	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	271	271	216
1.00 or less persons per room .....	253	253	198
1.01 or more persons per room .....	18	18	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	48 738	48 738	52 990
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	13 220	13 220	12 245
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	141	141	138
Owner-occupied housing units .....	13	13	13
Renter-occupied housing units .....	128	128	125

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	60	60	52
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	52	52	44
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	4	4	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	12	12	8
\$800 to \$999 .....	24	24	24
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	12	12	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	845	845	912
Not mortgaged .....	8	8	8
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	8	8	8
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	275	275	275
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	20	20	20
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	20	20	20
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	6	6	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	2	2	—
35 percent or more .....	2	2	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	32.5	32.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	15	15	13
Less than 20 percent .....	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent .....	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	23.4	23.4	24.1
\$50,000 or more .....	19	19	19
Less than 20 percent .....	19	19	19
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	204	204	164
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	8	8	8
\$200 to \$299 .....	84	84	84
\$300 to \$399 .....	12	12	8
\$400 to \$499 .....	20	20	20
\$500 to \$599 .....	44	44	44
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	36	36	—
Median (dollars) .....	257	257	252
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	114	114	104
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	7	7	7
35 percent or more .....	86	86	83
Not computed .....	21	21	14
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	39	39	18
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	19	19	18
Not computed .....	20	20	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	39	39	30
Less than 20 percent .....	16	16	16
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	9	9	—
Median .....	19.4	19.4	19.4
\$35,000 or more .....	12	12	12
Less than 20 percent .....	12	12	12
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	17.5	17.5	17.5

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
Occupied housing units .....	323	323	196
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	4	4	—
1985 to 1988 .....	36	36	29
1980 to 1984 .....	77	77	49
1970 to 1979 .....	69	69	61
1960 to 1969 .....	61	61	11
1950 to 1959 .....	37	37	15
1940 to 1949 .....	19	19	19
1939 or earlier .....	20	20	12
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	22	22	—
1 bedroom .....	42	42	39
2 bedrooms .....	97	97	85
3 bedrooms .....	139	139	72
4 bedrooms .....	17	17	—
5 or more bedrooms .....	6	6	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	301	301	196
Source of water, public system or private company .....	323	323	196
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	308	308	196
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	120	120	54
Battled, tank, or LP gas .....	17	17	—
Electricity .....	148	148	117
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	38	38	25
All other fuels .....	—	—	—
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	57	57	37
1 .....	130	130	89
2 .....	94	94	41
3 or more .....	42	42	29
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	94	94	66
1989 to March 1990 .....	14	14	10
1985 to 1988 .....	38	38	21
1980 to 1984 .....	19	19	17
1970 to 1979 .....	11	11	6
1969 or earlier .....	12	12	12
Renter-occupied housing units .....	229	229	130
1989 to March 1990 .....	134	134	106
1985 to 1988 .....	86	86	24
1980 to 1984 .....	9	9	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	9	9	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	16	16	16
Owner-occupied housing units .....	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	9	9	9
Complete plumbing facilities .....	323	323	196
1.00 or less persons per room .....	305	305	188
1.01 or more persons per room .....	18	18	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	38 370	38 370	35 443
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	17 032	17 032	16 534
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	88	88	60
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	83	83	60



Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
<b>With a mortgage</b> .....	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>34</b>
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	15	15	8
\$500 to \$599 .....	11	11	7
\$600 to \$799 .....	26	26	19
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	650	650	705
<b>Not mortgaged</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	12	12	12
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	125	125	125
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	5	5	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	5	5	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	41.7	41.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	16	16	14
Less than 20 percent .....	2	2	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent .....	6	6	6
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	28.8	28.8	29.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	24	24	20
Less than 20 percent .....	11	11	7
20 to 24 percent .....	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	20.4	20.4	21.2
\$50,000 or more .....	19	19	12
Less than 20 percent .....	19	19	12
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>224</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	24	24	24
\$100 to \$199 .....	18	18	18
\$200 to \$299 .....	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399 .....	70	70	60
\$400 to \$499 .....	17	17	15
\$500 to \$599 .....	5	5	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	83	83	6
Median (dollars) .....	345	345	336
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	67	67	49
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	13	13	13
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	5	5	5
35 percent or more .....	25	25	25
Not computed .....	24	24	6
Median .....	43.9	43.9	43.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	76	76	39
Less than 20 percent .....	11	11	11
20 to 24 percent .....	4	4	—
25 to 29 percent .....	12	12	11
30 to 34 percent .....	17	17	17
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	32	32	—
Median .....	27.9	27.9	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	74	74	35
Less than 20 percent .....	40	40	35
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	27	27	—
Median .....	11.2	11.2	10.0
\$35,000 or more .....	7	7	7
Less than 20 percent .....	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
Occupied housing units -----	<b>24 012</b>	<b>24 012</b>	<b>17 695</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 -----	290	290	270
1985 to 1988 -----	1 823	1 823	1 638
1980 to 1984 -----	1 772	1 772	1 454
1970 to 1979 -----	6 411	6 411	4 639
1960 to 1969 -----	4 574	4 574	2 986
1950 to 1959 -----	3 170	3 170	2 301
1940 to 1949 -----	1 444	1 444	1 176
1939 or earlier -----	4 528	4 528	3 231
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom -----	579	579	421
1 bedroom -----	3 617	3 617	3 322
2 bedrooms -----	7 129	7 129	6 052
3 bedrooms -----	8 190	8 190	4 963
4 bedrooms -----	3 507	3 507	2 257
5 or more bedrooms -----	990	990	680
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	23 708	23 708	17 585
Source of water, public system or private company -----	23 464	23 464	17 679
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	21 662	21 662	17 670
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	103	103	78
Owner-occupied housing units -----	33	33	11
Renter-occupied housing units -----	70	70	67
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas -----	8 761	8 761	7 350
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 008	1 008	237
Electricity -----	9 538	9 538	6 989
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	3 675	3 675	2 278
All other fuels -----	794	794	619
No fuel used -----	236	236	222
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None -----	1 410	1 410	1 247
1 -----	8 700	8 700	6 850
2 -----	10 067	10 067	7 101
3 or more -----	3 835	3 835	2 497
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
<b>Owner-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>12 071</b>	<b>12 071</b>	<b>8 817</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 046	1 046	834
1985 to 1988 -----	3 033	3 033	2 398
1980 to 1984 -----	1 805	1 805	1 335
1970 to 1979 -----	3 059	3 059	2 028
1969 or earlier -----	3 128	3 128	2 222
<b>Renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>11 941</b>	<b>11 941</b>	<b>8 878</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	5 832	5 832	4 637
1985 to 1988 -----	4 348	4 348	2 870
1980 to 1984 -----	1 014	1 014	759
1970 to 1979 -----	575	575	496
1969 or earlier -----	172	172	116
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit -----	588	588	452
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 283	4 283	3 263
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 844	2 844	2 026
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	33	33	24
No telephone in unit -----	38	38	20
No vehicle available -----	841	841	748
Complete plumbing facilities -----	23 909	23 909	17 617
1.00 or less persons per room -----	23 525	23 525	17 313
1.01 or more persons per room -----	384	384	304
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	103	103	78
1.00 or less persons per room -----	83	83	58
1.01 or more persons per room -----	20	20	20
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 614	40 614	42 900
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 244	20 244	19 048
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 220	3 220	2 760
Owner-occupied housing units -----	572	572	363
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 648	2 648	2 397

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grand Forks, ND MSA	Grand Forks County	
		Total	Grand Forks city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	9 212	9 212	7 286
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	6 000	6 000	4 914
Less than \$300 .....	82	82	26
\$300 to \$399 .....	430	430	308
\$400 to \$499 .....	683	683	548
\$500 to \$599 .....	891	891	708
\$600 to \$799 .....	1 899	1 899	1 563
\$800 to \$999 .....	1 110	1 110	963
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	720	720	638
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	157	157	148
\$2,000 or more .....	28	28	12
Median (dollars) .....	694	694	710
Not mortgaged .....	3 212	3 212	2 372
Less than \$100 .....	56	56	31
\$100 to \$199 .....	903	903	509
\$200 to \$299 .....	1 698	1 698	1 353
\$300 to \$399 .....	401	401	345
\$400 to \$499 .....	85	85	77
\$500 or more .....	69	69	57
Median (dollars) .....	231	231	239
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	1 707	1 707	1 176
Less than 20 percent .....	660	660	418
20 to 24 percent .....	247	247	159
25 to 29 percent .....	122	122	79
30 to 34 percent .....	128	128	99
35 percent or more .....	507	507	389
Not computed .....	43	43	32
Median .....	23.5	23.5	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	2 543	2 543	1 935
Less than 20 percent .....	1 305	1 305	985
20 to 24 percent .....	448	448	332
25 to 29 percent .....	383	383	308
30 to 34 percent .....	209	209	145
35 percent or more .....	198	198	165
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	19.5	19.5	19.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	2 311	2 311	1 873
Less than 20 percent .....	1 360	1 360	1 061
20 to 24 percent .....	510	510	451
25 to 29 percent .....	321	321	255
30 to 34 percent .....	92	92	86
35 percent or more .....	28	28	20
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	18.2	18.2	18.7
\$50,000 or more .....	2 651	2 651	2 302
Less than 20 percent .....	2 148	2 148	1 857
20 to 24 percent .....	250	250	204
25 to 29 percent .....	195	195	183
30 to 34 percent .....	50	50	50
35 percent or more .....	8	8	8
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	13.9	13.9	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	11 711	11 711	8 878
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	144	144	126
\$100 to \$199 .....	759	759	680
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 325	2 325	2 129
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 767	2 767	2 414
\$400 to \$499 .....	2 374	2 374	2 110
\$500 to \$599 .....	860	860	760
\$600 to \$749 .....	388	388	345
\$750 to \$999 .....	196	196	181
\$1,000 or more .....	34	34	32
No cash rent .....	1 864	1 864	101
Median (dollars) .....	369	369	369
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	3 053	3 053	2 789
Less than 20 percent .....	70	70	62
20 to 24 percent .....	138	138	123
25 to 29 percent .....	193	193	174
30 to 34 percent .....	166	166	144
35 percent or more .....	2 236	2 236	2 159
Not computed .....	250	250	127
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	3 762	3 762	2 681
Less than 20 percent .....	469	469	425
20 to 24 percent .....	628	628	536
25 to 29 percent .....	700	700	628
30 to 34 percent .....	446	446	413
35 percent or more .....	691	691	653
Not computed .....	828	828	26
Median .....	27.6	27.6	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	3 323	3 323	2 321
Less than 20 percent .....	1 561	1 561	1 331
20 to 24 percent .....	744	744	622
25 to 29 percent .....	248	248	219
30 to 34 percent .....	56	56	43
35 percent or more .....	73	73	73
Not computed .....	641	641	33
Median .....	19.0	19.0	19.0
\$35,000 or more .....	1 573	1 573	1 087
Less than 20 percent .....	1 218	1 218	983
20 to 24 percent .....	87	87	75
25 to 29 percent .....	24	24	19
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	6	6	6
Not computed .....	238	238	4
Median .....	13.6	13.6	13.7



Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Grand Forks, NO MSA -----	70 683	18.2	27 085	18.5	<b>GRAND FORKS CITY, GRAND FORKS COUNTY—</b>				
<b>GRAND FORKS COUNTY</b>					Con.				
Total -----	70 683	18.2	27 085	18.5	Tract 108.01 (pt.) -----	3 748	15.8	1 485	15.7
Grand Forks city -----	49 425	14.0	19 589	13.9	Tract 108.02 (pt.) -----	7 190	11.9	3 455	12.0
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN GRAND FORKS COUNTY</b>					Tract 109 -----	2 773	16.6	1 015	16.1
Tract 104 -----	3 909	15.5	1 666	16.1	Tract 110 -----	2 672	16.1	1 039	16.2
Tract 108.01 -----	3 755	15.9	1 488	15.7	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	4 316	16.0	1 430	16.2
Tract 108.02 -----	7 222	11.9	3 467	12.0	Tract 112 (pt.) -----	4 950	11.4	2 235	11.3
Tract 111 -----	4 357	16.0	1 446	16.3	Tract 113 (pt.) -----	374	13.9	177	15.3
Tract 112 -----	4 976	11.4	2 242	11.3	Tract 117 (pt.) -----	37	—	12	—
Tract 113 -----	3 226	31.2	1 328	31.2	<b>REMAINDER OF GRAND FORKS COUNTY</b>				
Tract 117 -----	2 677	33.1	954	31.8	Tract 104 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
<b>GRAND FORKS CITY, GRAND FORKS COUNTY</b>					Tract 108.01 (pt.) -----	7	28.6	3	33.3
Tract 101 -----	3 186	13.0	1 423	14.8	Tract 108.02 (pt.) -----	32	12.5	12	8.3
Tract 102 -----	4 787	10.8	1 959	11.0	Tract 111 (pt.) -----	41	14.6	16	18.8
Tract 103 -----	6 019	14.8	1 023	13.1	Tract 112 (pt.) -----	26	—	7	—
Tract 104 (pt.) -----	3 909	15.5	1 666	16.1	Tract 113 (pt.) -----	2 852	33.5	1 151	33.6
Tract 105 -----	937	13.0	605	15.2	Tract 114 -----	1 135	36.0	531	37.1
Tract 106 -----	2 394	13.9	1 168	14.1	Tract 115.98 -----	9 333	19.5	2 615	20.1
Tract 107 -----	2 133	17.1	897	16.6	Tract 116.97 -----	3 129	37.2	1 379	40.0
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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

## **West Region**

### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

## Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

## Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

## United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
  Region  
    Division  
      State  
        County  
          County subdivision  
            Place (or part)  
              Census tract/block numbering area  
                (or part)  
                  Block group (or part)  
                    Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

## URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes

Each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

**Single Ancestries Reported**—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

**Multiple Ancestries Reported**—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

**Ancestry Unclassified**—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

**Total Ancestries Reported**—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

**First Ancestry Reported**—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

**Second Ancestry Reported**—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as noninstitutional group quarters)**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

### YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

### YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

### DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

#### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

#### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

#### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.8



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
1-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race
	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
111-120	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
121-140	Black Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200	Householder of Other Race
	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
201-220	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



**Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—North Dakota**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
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### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 18 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 <input type="radio"/> 27 <input type="radio"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 29 <input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33 <input type="radio"/> 34 <input type="radio"/> 35 <input type="radio"/> 36 <input type="radio"/> 37 <input type="radio"/> 38 <input type="radio"/> 39 <input type="radio"/> 40 <input 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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on. If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, **not** the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

**14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

**b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

**15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

**17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

**18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

**19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

**20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

**21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

**22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

**d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

**e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

**23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

**b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Metal furniture manufacturing  
Retail grocery store  
Petroleum refining  
Cattle ranch

Do not enter —

Furniture company  
Grocery store  
Oil company  
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following —

Production clerk  
Carpenter's helper  
Auto engine mechanic  
Registered nurse

Do not enter —

Clerk  
Helper  
Mechanic  
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country		Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	



1

<b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</li> </ul>	<b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Solar energy</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost. <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;"> \$ .00 </div> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</li> </ul>
<b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<b>H15.</b> Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</li> </ul>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;"> \$ .00 </div> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</li> </ul>
<b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;"> \$ .00 </div> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge</li> </ul>
<b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Don't know</li> </ul>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100px; float: right;"> \$ .00 </div> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used</li> </ul>
<b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	
<b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 or more</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</li> </ul>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) <b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		
<b>b. What is this language?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		
<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		
<b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
<b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25		
<b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) <b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <b>e. State</b> <b>f. ZIP Code</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div>		



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- a.m.  
 p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ Loss  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

*Social characteristics:*  
Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*  
Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







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